The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3195. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The map to which we devote the adjoining columns, affords the reader a topographical representation of the region traversed by and adjoining the system of railroads which extend from Lynchburgh, on the confines of Eastern Virginia, to Chattanooga, in Tennessee, not far from the point upon which the boundaries of Georgia and Alabama abut. The length of the railway connecting these distant points is 444 miles, the line being owned by three distinct Companies, as follows:

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Lynchburgh to Bristol……………………204 miles

EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

Bristol to Knoxville……………………130 miles

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Knoxville to Chattanooga……………………110 miles

At Lynchburgh, 125 miles west of Richmond, connections eastward and northward are formed by the Southside Railroad to Petersburgh, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 170 miles in length, terminating a short distance below Washington. At Chattanooga the Georgia railroads connect from the seaboard, and passing westward unite with lines leading to Memphis and New-Orleans.

This system of railroads traverses a region rich in agricultural productions; a rolling country, where the hillsides are reduced to careful cultivation, and where the farming population assimilates more nearly to that of the North than it does in any other section of the Southern States. Great plantations, for the growth of cotton and tobacco, are few. The proportion of slaves is less than it is on either side of the territory represented by the map; in fact, there is very slight sympathy or interest in common between its people and the Southern masses who give consistency to the rebellion. It is not surprising, therefore, to know that the Union sentiment is still vital in Eastern Tennessee, and that it needs but the presence of a Union army to sustain the great body of the people in asserting their independence of the Davis despotism. The unfaltering loyalty of **Brownlow** is but the type of a sentiment everywhere latent, but necessarily supressed in deference to the armed tyranny of rebellion. The railroad is the principal, and, indeed, only reliable line of communication between the rebel armies in the Atlantic States, and their sources of reinforcement and supply in the South and Southwest. It is also the necessary line of retreat in case of disaster. The coast lines by way of Wilmington, or inland through Raleigh, may at any time be cut off by expeditions up the estuaries which reach the sea through Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The Tennessee Railroad is therefore indispensable to the success of the rebellion, and to this fact is to be attributed the extreme sensitiveness with which rumors of Union demonstrations and of bridge-burnings upon that route have been received at Richmond. The lodgment of a powerful National army at Knoxville would in fact necessitate the retirement of the army which now hangs along the bank of the Potomac.

Our map indicates not only the several bridges over the Holston and Hiawassee, which have been burned, and which it will require weeks yet to replace, but it gives the positions of the hostile forces at a recent date. At Monterey, on the extreme northeast, the main body recently commanded by Gen. **Lee** is encamped, while the advance of Gen. **Reynolds**, commanding the Union army, is at Cheat Mountain Summit. Gen. **Cox**, at the head of the Union force on the Kanawha, is near Gauley Bridge. Between him and Lewisburgh—probably near the Blue Sulphur Springs—a small force has been left by **Floyd** as a precautionary measure, while that General has transported his main army to Wytheville. It is understood that the National and rebel forces in this section have gone into Winter quarters. At Cumberland Gap, Gen. **George Crittenden**, at the head of a rebel force, the strength of which has not been given, was posted at the latest advices, preparing, it was believed, for an advance into Kentucky. At Pound Gap, Col. **Williams**, whom **Nelson** so thoroughly defeated at Piketon, was recruiting his shattered brigade.

The Union army in Eastern Kentucky, under Gen. **Schoepf**, had its advance at Somerset, on the north bank of the Cumberland River; while on the south of that stream, **Zollicoffer**, with some 7,000 men, was prepared to dispute its progress. A movement of Gen. **Thomas** was understood to be making, whereby **Zollicoffer** might be cut off before **Crittenden** could reach and reinforce him. At Morristown, where the recent victory of **Brownlow** was achieved, there is said to be the nucleus of an army, the Union men who rallied to that encounter having scattered in order to await any summons they may receive to new and as dangerous exploits. Detachments from Mississippi and Georgia regiments are reported to be in possession of Knoxville and Chattanooga; and also to be acting as guards over all the bridges along the railroad from the Virginia to the Alabama line.

A Letter from a Prisoner at Charleston.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Col. **Matheson**, of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, from **Ross A. Fish**, Captain of Co. E, First California Regiment. Capt. **Fish** is now in the hands of the rebels at Charleston, and it will be a matter of interest to know how our soldiers are faring in that section, while it shows the necessity of providing for an exchange of prisoners:

Charleston, Dec. 1, '61.

My Dear Colonel: Your letter of October 14th was received Nov. 5th, since when I have not heard from any one. You intimated that you would send a box of clothing &c. If you have I have not received it. I am sadly in want of clothing and of money, and am entirely at a loss how to direct you so that I may be relieved. The risk of not getting a box is so great that I advise you not to send one. I think if you would remit fifty or a hundred dollars to the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe, he would be able to forward it with safety if any one could. It is impossible to give a permanant address as we are changed occasionally. We are now in Charleston jail. Dear Colonel, the imprisonment is telling on us all. To-day we saw the last of Surgeon **Griswold**, of the Thirty-eighth New-York, Scott Life Guard. When disease takes one now, we have no vitality to shake it off. If our Government does not do something soon, a higher Court will settle our question. You know my cheerful spirits, but I am not the same. I worked hard to get up the First California Regiment, and I love it dearly. It seems hard that my efforts are to be blotted out, and my existence to be unknown, save to a few weeping relations.

Tell Senators **Latham** and **McDougal** and my friends that the prisoners demand their eternal endeavors for their release. It is a shame that those who have labored and fought so well, should be permitted to die in a strange land in a jail, carried to a lone grave unaccompanied by even a comrade soldier, there to rest unknown as well as unhonored.

Please write to my sister, or forward this; the opportunities of writing are so few, and the chances of letters never reaching their destination, and the limits placed upon their contents by the authorities, forbid my writing to my beloved mother and dear sister and dearest [illegible]. I could not do so. They know my feelings and my undying devotion to my cause. I trust in God soon to be with you. I never hear from you, but I know the history of the First California Regiment will be a good one.

My love to Lieut. **Brown** and Company E, and all of the regiment—Lieut.-Col. Pinto, Maj. Lemon, Adj. Purdy, Dr. Little, &c.

Direct my letters to Fort Monroe. Some may come by chance.

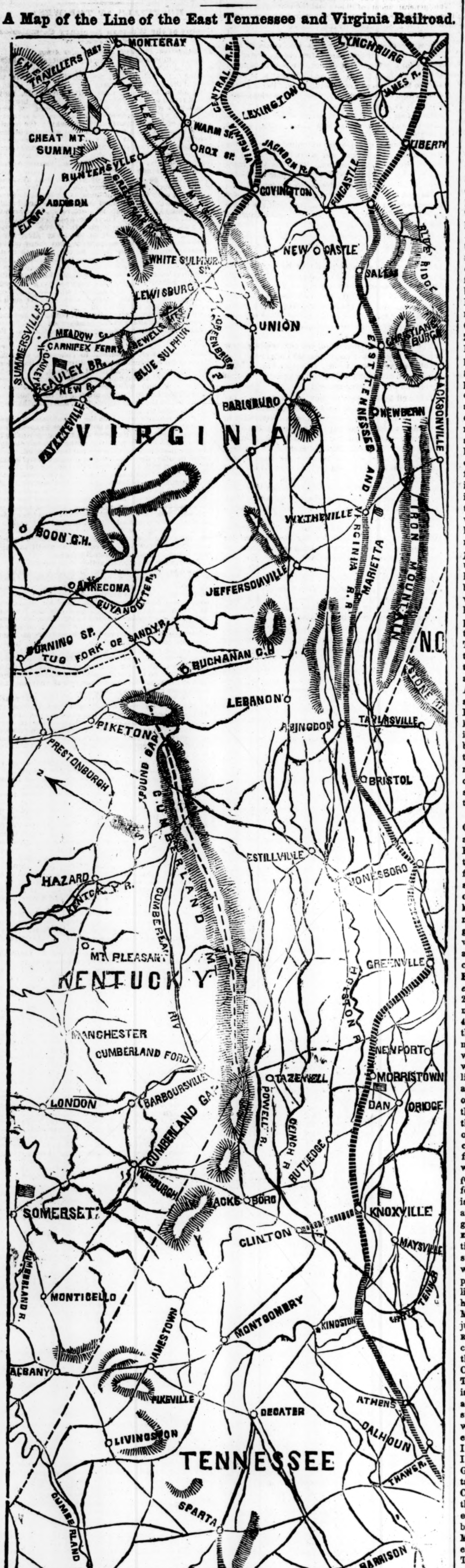
Poor **Jim Potter**, Major of the New-York Thirty-Eighth Regiment, with the rest of the field officers, are in solitary confinement, awaiting the punishment to the privateers. The same fate awaits them.

God be with you all. Yours ever,

(Signed) ROSS A. FISH,
Captain Co. E, First California Regiment.

THE HEART OF THE UNION.

A Map of the Line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.



The Jonesboro' (Eastern Tennessee) *Union* of Nov. 23 says: "During the present week the barn of **Joseph A. Conley**, the Clerk of the County Court of this county, was consumed by fire—supposed to be done by an incendiary. Loss $300. This is the third barn burnt in this county; **David J. Carr's** having been consumed about three weeks ago, and **Uriah Hunt's** some two months ago. We advise our farmers to have a special care of their barns, for their burnings are becoming too frequent."

The Nashville *Patriot* says that on Saturday, the 7th, Col. **Forrest**, Surgeon **Van Wicke**, and another person, went to the house of a man named **Best**, about two miles from Marion, Crittenden County, Ky., for the purpose of arresting him—**Best** having joined the Federal troops at Smithland. **Best** seized his gun, shot **Van Wicke** dead, and running out of the back door, effected his escape. **Van Wicke** was from Huntsville, Ala., and was surgeon of Col. **Forrest's** regiment.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Present Position of Affairs in Kentucky—Strength of Troops—Lunatic Generals—Lost Opportunities—Things Which May be Done—The President's Railroad Proposition—Reminiscences.

The Beeches, December, 1861.

The war draws slowly along—where it ought to move most rapidly—in the West. For this there are sufficient causes; but, I am not the less disappointed, and I confess to no small indignation for some things. *Three months since* our troops should *have been in Knoxville*, reviving the hearts of as loyal patriots as this country holds, and cutting the line of the enemy's supplies, just where it would have been most effective. Why was it not so? Let me recite some facts. When Secretary **Cameron** and **Lorenzo Thomas** were out in this region, pursuing **Fremont**, they stopped at Cincinnati and held a conference with Gen. **O. M. Mitchell**, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, and *fifteen miles within Kentucky*. The result of that conference was, that **Mitchell** had an order to form a corps, and march on to Knoxville. He proceeded with great energy to prepare troops, and send them over from Ohio and Indiana. Ten or a dozen of the best regiments in the service were sent over, and I know, as well as I can know anything which has not positively happened, that *in thirty days* the Cumberland Mountains would have been crossed, **Zollicoffer's** militia dispersed, and the war in East Tennessee ended. At this point, what happened? The regiments which **Mitchell** had gathered were scattered about, and the expedition made impossible. Had these been ordered in front of Bowling Green, with a definite object in view, it would have been excusable. But this was not the case. The regiments which entered Kentucky were scattered about in every direction. **Mitchell** resigned, but has again returned to active service. What caused all this commotion? It is positively affirmed that Gen. **Sherman** was *crazy!* Certainly, it is the best solution of the mysterious campaign in Kentucky which can be given, and altogether the best for the officers who commanded. With what I know of Kentucky, and what the Generals have done there before me, I would have dismissed them at once from the service. *Lost opportunities* is the only verdict which can be made upon the campaign in Kentucky since September last. Look, for example, at three months time being given Bishop **Polk** to fortify Columbus, when *half* the troops at St. Louis and Cairo would have driven him away from the most defensible point on the Mississippi. Look at the position of things at Wild Cat, after **Zollicoffer's** defeat. Three Ohio Regiments, then on the march, added to the force of Col. **Garrard**, would have marched through Tennessee and relieved the gallant loyalists, and cut off the supplies of the rebel army. Again and again have we *lost our opportunities*, and such has been the history of the war. King **Richard** exclaimed on Bosworth field, "My kingdom for a horse!" So I am continually crying in my heart, "Oh, for a General!" Is it impossible that this great nation—so boastful of its intelligence, its freedom, and its energy—can furnish no men of military genius? If so, then let old England deride us, and the vain democracy sink to the level of other proud but corrupted nations.

Let me proceed with my story. Gen. **Don Carlos Buell** assumed command in Kentucky, and he found everything scattered from Dan to Beersheba—regiments here and regiments there—transportation here, none there. He has, therefore, a task to get things into shape; and for myself, I am disposed to be patient. *Three months* of precious time have been lost; I care not what has been the reason. It is lost. But, in the meantime, we have gained one thing. We have gained the *organization of the army*. I speak advisedly when I tell you that we have now an army of *one hundred thousand men in Kentucky*. I can tell you the regiments, but that is unnecessary. Besides this, I hold in my hand the list of *twenty-eight* regiments in Ohio, not quite full, containing 20,000 men. Add to this the incomplete regiments of Indiana and Illinois, and we can put 40,000 more troops in Kentucky whenever it is thought necessary. Gen. **Buell**, therefore, can march, whenever his transportation is necessary, with one of the most powerful armies in the world. But of what avail, if the future is to be like the past? Shall we run and butt our heads against Columbus? What will be the plan of operations I can form no conjecture. In this war our commanders assume, that if the enemy puts his foot down, at any one place on the broad earth, we are compelled to go to that very place and fight him *there*. If, having assumed that we wait three or four months, till he is thoroughly fortified, and it is dangerous to attack him, then it follows, logically, that the best thing we can do is to intrench ourselves, and *look* at him. But I am not of that opinion, nor was **Napoleon**, the great military genius of our day—nor was **Frederick** of Prussia, the greatest General of modern times. It is nothing more or less than positive stupidity to let your enemy dictate when and where you shall fight. To collect and drive a powerful column on weak points of the enemy's line, is the true secret of success. And yet *that* has not been done by Generals on either side. Most fortunately for us, the rebel Generals are just as deficient in military genius as ours. **Beauregard** has, in every instance, shewn a total incapacity to advance beyond his batteries, and all their other Generals are good for nothing. **McCulloch** is a mere squadron officer, only fit for Texan Rangers. **Price** is worthless, and **Hardee** is so worthless that he had to be dispensed with as a commander. That sublime ass, **Pillow**, was superseded by the Right Reverend Bishop **Polk**, who, upon the whole, proves about the best General they have got. So much for rebel Generals. I must return to my subject. To illustrate what I mean: our army *might* pursue the Valley of Green River, to a certain point, when it would take the road through Russellville, flanking both Columbus and Bowling Green. Do you think they would remain at Bowling Green while we entered Nashville? or do you think they would be safe in risking an attack from the rear on the Mississippi River? However this may be, I don't expect our commanders to adopt any such course. They intend to rush on the thick bosses of the enemy, and when they do, I hope they will not make a Bull's Run of it. In fact, I don't expect Western troops *run* anywhere, for any reason. The bloody battle of Wilson's Creek—the storm of Belmont—the defence of Camp Wild Cat, and the action at Carnifex Ferry, give assurance that the men of the northwest will make a bloody battle-field. There are just now *two impending events*, which may come to pass even while I write. One is a battle with **Zollicoffer**, who has crossed Cumberland River, threatening Gen. **Schoepf** at Somerset. We have there six regiments of Union men (three from Ohio) and two batteries of artillery; but, as usual, it is said our forces are inferior to **Zollicoffer's**. Is this to be a perpetual system? The second and most important event pending is the *concentration of our army* at Elizabethtown, *with the view of advancing on Bowling Green*. This week *nine more regiments* from Indiana go into Kentucky, and already *eight* regiments from Western Virginia have gone. Two fine regiments of Ohio cavalry are now encamped near Louisville, and, as I have said, we have *twenty-five thousand more ready*. The storm is gathering with tremendous force. It will be no Potomac review—where splendid Generals, on splendid horses, indulge in splendid nothings. There is *something* coming.

You have seen the President's recommendation of the Knoxville Railroad. Do you know that this plan was suggested and moved in Cincinnati in 1835? And that in 1836 *ten States* of the South and West met at Knoxville to accomplish that very object? Can you say that this rebellion would ever have come if that iron bond of commerce and friendship between Cincinnati and Charleston had existed? I could give you some historical reminiscences on that subject which would not be without their value and instruction; but events hasten on, and history must be written in other times. I can only now say, that Hon. **Garret Davis**, of Paris, was one of its early friends, and I am happy to say is one of those upright, honorable men (of whom there are now so few) worthy to occupy the seats of **Clay** and **Crittenden**.

A Veteran Observer.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

The wonderful Changes Effected at Hilton Head—Evidences of Yankee Industry—Conversations with the Negroes—What They Say of their Late Masters—Visits to the Surrounding Plantations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hilton Head, S. C., Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

Returning here after a three weeks' absence, I am surprised at the wonderful change which has been effected in the appearance of the place. Evidences of indomitable Yankee energy are abundant. A single rickety plantation residence, with its half-dozen straggling outhouses, and a frame hut near the fort, erected by the rebels as a make-shift barrack, were the only buildings on Hilton Head when our army took possession. Now we might, without impropriety, claim all the rights and privileges pertaining to a village. We have houses enough, even though the architecture be of the simplest style, and there is no lack of population; but alas! in the absence of the refining influence of womankind, our settlement is devoid of social advantages, and its life will doubtless be as ephemeral as its birth was magical.

These houses, which have puzzled me by their rapid construction, are of immense size, and are eight or ten in number. They have been built for storehouses, stables, officers' quarters, and various other purposes, and their occupants seem as much at home in them as though they had been settled on Hilton head a lifetime.

A temporary pier has been built, and the engineers are now engaged upon another, intended to be a permanent affair. They have advanced it over one hundred feet from high-water line, and it is to be carried out over the quicksand beach six times that distance, or as much further as may be necessary to enable heavy draft ships to lie alongside of it.

The fort itself has undergone many changes in the way of strengthening its weak points; and except in outline it scarcely resembles the work which the enemy abandoned. A short distance to the left of the fort, upon the site which the rebels chose for their encampment, an arsenal has been established, and the ground is covered with rows of ordnance and pyramids of shot, while a quarter of a mile beyond, a line of earthworks has been thrown across the field, defending the land approaches and rendering the foothold upon South Carolina soil perfectly sure.

Far and near in every direction from the fort are long reaches of white tents, glaring in the beautiful December sunlight, and almost wearying the eye with their conical uniformity and rectangular streets.

Besides all these interesting novelties, which are the salient features of the place, I saw many other things which conveyed the idea to my unfamiliar mind, that the intense activity was everywhere coupled with an equal degree of confusion. So much for first impressions.

The sights ashore are very inspiriting. Officers gallop up to headquarters, throw themselves briskly from their showy military saddles, and disappear to make their reports, return and mount; then ride off as hurriedly as though the fate of nations depended upon their speed. Orderlies rush to and fro with a clank, clank, clank, as sword-scabbard strikes against spur, keeping time to the horse's motion. Soldiers hasten hither and yonder, at a pace which would not be chosen for pleasure; and teamsters urge their animals through the loose sand, with vehicles heavily laden for the distant camps.

The scenes on the beach are even more animating. The tide rises and falls from 6 to 8 feet, and when it recedes a bed of hard sand, extending a distance of 150 or 200 yards from shore, is left bare. At all times a gently-rolling surf lazily washes the water-mark, and yet its force is heavy enough to swamp a boat should she offer her broadside to it. Imagine the difficulty of making a landing under such adverse circumstances, yet all the supplies, camp equipage, horses, and everything else brought here by the fleet, have been put ashore in this way. Vessels are constantly arriving with flour, potatoes, beans, cattle, forage, building material, &c., and nothing can reach the land without passing through the surf. It is very funny to see the wagons hauled alongside the boats, and the horses, body-deep in water, quietly standing until the cargoes are transferred. Sometimes the poor animals stumble into a hole, and the amusement of the idlers is augmented. Often a dozen boats are on the beach together, and one or two of the crew divest themselves of shoes and stockings to carry the passengers pick-a-back dry-shod to shore, or from shore to boat in the same ridiculous fashion. Instead of censure at the apparent delay in unloading the transports, the Quartermaster's department deserves commendation for the energy it has exhibited in discharging cargoes in the face of such obstacles, which will continue to impede its operations, until the pier to which I before alluded shall have been finished. The Harbormaster here is Capt. **H. W. King**, recently first officer of the steamship *Oriental*. His duties are to assign berths to the vessels, superintend the landing of mails and cargoes, and dispatch shipping business with celerity. He is very active, very obliging, and by the exercise of tact gives general satisfaction, which is accomplishing a great deal, when the discordant elements with which he has to deal are considered.

I have seen a great deal of the negroes during the past week. Comparatively few come into camp, for the reason that the authorities have given them little encouragement, and it best suits their present impulses to live in unrestrained freedom upon the plantations of this and the contiguous islands which the whites have deserted. Mr. **Lee**, the agent having control of them, has an average number of 200 in the quarters assigned for their accommodation. They are employed about the camps for a multitude of purposes, and receive fair wages for their labor.

A great demand for their services, however, will soon exist, in consequence of the determination of Government to seize the cotton crops; but as there are thousands of blacks ready to join the Yankees (which *obiter*, I may remark, is the only name by which the negroes know us) for the asking, the supply of laborers will be almost unlimited. As soon as the negroes come to camp and express a desire to remain, they are conducted to Major **Beard**, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, the Provost-Marshal, who questions each one separately, and the answers are recorded in a book. In this way sometimes important information respecting the country and the rebels is obtained. I was present the other day at one of the Provost-Marshal's examinations. A group of negroes stood before the tent—ragged, squalid, yet apparently happy. Each of them was questioned, and the burden of every story was *the desire to be free*. Suppose I give the answers of these people, and you will have a fair illustration of what they think is the object of the war. The first said:

"I name **Judy**. I work wid de hoe, and belonged to **Jeems Wells**. I dunno how old I is; I can wash and cook. I doesn't want to go back to my master—he lick me too much and treat me too bad; he lick me three or four times a week. All we get to eat was a peck o' corn and half a bushel potatoes. We have no salt 'cept what we makes from bilin' salt water."

The second said:

"I named **Abram**, and belonged to **Ephraim Bennett**, who lived at Calahogue Point; I don't know my age; I am a hoe-man; I can cut wood and handle it pretty good; I came here to work; Massa burn cotton up de next day after de fight and run off. My wife is still on the place. I come here to work and be free. I like to work to make my living. I can't live without work. Massa wanted we niggers to go 'way with him, but we want come to Yankees 'cause he treat us too bad. We hear you come down 'long time ago. Massa said de Yankees would take de niggers and sell us in Cuba, and want us to fight, but we talk it over, and agreed to come to de Yankees. When Massa ran away he shot one man' lip off, who refused to follow him. I want to be free. I know freemen have to work—can't live without work. Dere's great difference between free and slave. When you free you work and de money b'long to youself."

Cudjoe, a boy, said he belonged to Mr. **George Edwards**, and lived on Spring Island. He came into camp to work; he could row a boat, drive horses, do anything; left Massa 'cause he had been treated bad; had to pick eighty weight of cotton every day, and all had to eat was a peck a corn a week; had to take his chances to fish in de creek to make a living; had no salt 'cept what he get by bilin' salt water to season victuals.

Stephen, aged 25, belonged to **Ephraim Bennett**. He wanted to get work; had been a house servant, and Massa had treated him well sometimes; but he rather be a free man and work for himself, than be a slave and work in de cold and rain and everything.

Henry, aged 35, belonged to Mrs. **John Mills**, at Beaufort. He cum in 'cos he likes to be with de army; would like to cut a cord of wood very well; Mrs. **Mills'** overseer wanted to carry him away to main land, but he wouldn't go; "If dey catch me now de'll kill me; I wants to be free; I came in from plantation and don't want to go back; I don't want to be a slave again; I'se willin' to work: de overseer's name **McMillan**; he's putty bad man; he came from Scotland.

James, aged 18, belonged to old **Arthur Rose**, who was in the bank at Charleston. He "worked with the hoe," and came in to be free.

William, aged 48, belonged to **Prelo Chisholm**, and worked on the mainland, although his master's residence was in Beaufort, where he sometimes came. He came to camp to be free, and to work for himself.

Jefferson and **Quabner**, boys, about 13, came to de Yankees because the overseer gave them too much work to do, and they did not have enough to eat. He used to whip them if he caught them getting fish from the creek.

Gabriel, an intelligent man, about 28 years of age said that he was a tailor, and worked for **Charles Morgan**, of Beaufort. He came in to work at his trade. His master ran off after the fort was taken, and wanted him to follow, but he was not fool enough to do so. While sitting in the back room of the shop he often heard Mr. **Morgan** talk with customers about the Yankees coming down, and read in the papers that when **Lincoln** was elected the soldiers would be sent down to free the niggers. The niggers, therefore, had been on the look-out for the Yankees for a long time. He wanted to be free. He used to think it very hard when he worked like a "good fellow" for his master all the week, up to 8 o'clock at night, and earned him $10, for Saturday night to come, and all he got himself, to support his family, was one single dollar. He used to work very honest for his master, but he rejoiced for this day.

I have visited half a dozen or more plantations on this and other islands, and conversed with at least one hundred negroes, in order to learn their sentiments respecting the war. Without exception, all impress me with the opinion that it is their belief that the war has been undertaken solely to emancipate them. They are continually arriving, families together, in dug-outs from the islands on Broad River, bringing all their household effects, and finding shelter at the plantations on the islands which we occupy. They do not hesitate at all about appropriating the sweet potatoes, honey, corn, or whatever else edible that they find. The mud-flats in all the bayous about here are thickly spread with oysters, and these form the staple article of consumption. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and without it the poor creatures would have to go hungry. It is singular to see them crouching over the pine wood fires, occupying the rooms which so recently were sacred to their masters, roasting their oysters and potatoes, and for the most part seemingly indifferent as to what next happens to them. They are excessively polite to the Yankees and garrulous beyond measure. I have not yet found a solitary instance where a negro has admitted that he has been kindly treated when a slave. Indeed, all labor to convey the idea that their lot has been hard, and they hope to escape from it through Yankee intervention. Nearly every one tells some amusing story of how "Massa" ran when the fort was taken. "Why, Massa," said one of them to me, "we's looked for dis day ever since I was so high, (placing his hand upon the head of an imaginary child two feet from the floor,) and bress de Lord it's come at last. Oh! Massa, how de white folds did run when de ships threw dem brick-bats into de fort. Dey couldn't stand dem *rotten shot* (meaning the bursting shells) no how. Dey run and nebber stop till dey get to Bluffton. Dey scared half to death." I could narrate many other conversations with the refugees, but the tenor of them is all the same.

The health of the troops is not at all good, and there are no symptoms of improvement. Remittent and congestive fevers are the principal diseases. The mortality is much greater than it would be if there were proper field hospital accommodations, supplies, &c. Of these there are a plentiful lack, but upon whom the responsibility should rest I am unable to say. Dr. **Cooper**, the Medical Director here, was ordered to join the expedition only a few days before it started from Annapolis, and consequently was compelled to trust that everything required for his department had been shipped before the transports left New-York. He is therefore free of blame, but somebody has been guilty of shocking neglect, and upon him, whoever he be, may just indignation fall. A requisition has been made upon the Medical Purveyor for all that is wanted, and until it has been filled and the articles reach here the sick soldiers must undergo sufferings which could have been prevented. Dr. **Cooper** has got up a plan for a general hospital, and the building will be hurriedly erected as quickly as the required timber, now momentarily expected, shall arrive. It will be one-story high and 400 feet in length, and capable of accommodating 200 patients. A basement, 10 feet high, underneath the sick wards, will furnish space for store-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, &c.

H. J. W.

The following is an extract from a letter in the Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, dated Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 5:

"So far as the army here is concerned, there is nothing in the judgment of your correspondent indicating a forward movement this Winter, nor is there anything to induce the belief that the enemy intends to advance. Rumors are rife daily that the enemy is coming upon us; but when traced these rumors are without the slightest foundation. Our Generals are constantly on the alert, and their activity and sagacity render a surprise impossible. The health of our soldiers is improving, the cold weather having had a most happy effect. The subject now most talked of among civilians is the currency. Twenty days ago Tennessee money was from fifteen to twenty per cent. discount, gold being the par standard. To-day it is thirty-five per cent. below par."

THE NEGRO QUESTION AT THE WEST.

Aunt Sally—Scenes in Missouri—Joe's Sweetheart—Exodus into Kansas—"Working better than dey knows."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

One evening last Summer, soon after the war-spirit had been touched to a more vivid flame by the disaster at Manassas, I was standing near the office of the *Congressional Globe*, in that magnificent Pennsylvania-avenue which is one of the features of Washington. The sharp rattle of forty drums stirred the still summer air with martial ardor, as a New-York regiment went marching by on its way from the railroad dépôt to quarters. The resonant clang of a distant military band came floating up from the neighborhood of the Capitol, and mingled in strange harmony with the streaming sunset, whose pencilled rays of crimson and gold, shot athwart the west, had touched with fairy brilliancy and vividness the gorgeous pile which, at the eastern end of that magnificent pathway, held the National Council Halls. All the proportions of that superb building were brought out, as if by fire. The long rows of windows gleamed and glittered in the light, which, shooting over pillar, and architecture, portico and unfinished dome, seemed to dwell longest and most lovingly amid the radiant folds of the National flag, whose silken breadth just rippled by the languid August wind, gathered as in a focus, the kindred rays of crimson with which the day had lovingly saluted it. It seemed to nestle amid the parti-colored bars, and to kiss the azure field, whose undimmed orbs promised a future for the Union, worthy of its high and holy symbols—the peaceful and eternal Stars.

It was a sight never to be erased from memory, and yet not so much that its beauty and brilliancy fastened it indelibly there, as did a humbler incident which has lent to the evening much of its significance to a mind somewhat reminiscent and a life which has been full of stirring events.

The regular tread of the armed patriots mingled with the rattle of the drums, the stirring strain of the warlike bugle, and the full rich resonance of the advancing band. But it was not on these I was looking, or to them listening, so much as to the low conversation of a party of negro women, who, from the adjacent alley, had come forth to look upon the passing pageant. They were uncouth, even grotesque in appearance, as Africans need be, yet in the full light of their tropical eyes, and in every lineament of their swarth faces, was a wrapt expression of eager, intense interest. They were talking of the war, and intelligently, and as gathered from the phrases I caught, of its effect upon their own condition as a race.

One middle-aged woman, whose eyes wore a faded, hopeless expression, which told of years of unrequited toil, and doubtless of children born and reared only for the auction block, exclaimed in louder tones than the rest, and which had a touch of pitiful despair in them:

"AUNT SALLY, I doesn't believe it. It wont help us. De Yankee whites wont fight for the poor nigger, anyhow."

As she finished with a most doleful sigh, which in spite of its woe was almost ludicrous, AUNT SALLY, to whom this was addressed, and whose face was glistening with enthusiasm, exclaimed:

"Well! I prays to de Lord to bress dem soldiers, ebery one! They's fighting our battles, I tells you! De Lord knows, if dey don't. *Dey works better than dey knows.* Bress de Lord."

The dark faces faded from my sight with the resplendent sunset, while the heavy tread of men, mingled with the thrilling strains of martial music, passed from my hearing; but far into the night I paced the lonely avenue, and beneath the calm azure and the golden August stars, pondered over the problem which AUNT SALLY's hopeful, jubilant utterance had given shape and sustance to. Truly, "*Dey works better than dey knows.*"

Months have passed away, the red tide of war has flowed on, hearts have ached in spite of the bounding rush of holy enthusiasm which sweeps over all of us; and with some ebbing here and there in the current, the great representative army of civilization has steadily swept more and more sternly against this black and barbaric rebellion. Yet still we "fight better than we know," and not only in reconstructing a nation, but in liberating a race, have the Northmen been busy this battle-year now drawing to a close.

Since the incident above described, I have seen many as striking, in connection with this race and their condition. In all their trials, patient devotion and faith in the eternal love which watch over them is something marvelous. It may be that some cool, analytical reader of BUCKLE, or worshiper of REASONS, can prove that this is but one of the evidences of their inferior condition and development, but to me it is full of beauty, and with them, though all unconsciously, it bears most glorious uses.

Out here on the border, amid the wild, and as is generally considered eastward, barbaric warfare the Kansans wage, one would hardly think room or time could be found for a close study of this contraband question. Yet there is nowhere in the broad Union, where so much thought, and so general a unanimity, has been arrived at as in this State. It is fitting, perhaps, this should be baptized, as Kansas has been, in the crusading spirit by her own stern conflicts.

Thinking some scenes witnessed by your correspondent, and jotted down in his note-book, might be of interest to the readers of the TIMES, he has been led into the above strain by turning over its leaves, as memory recalled and imagination painted the various incidents which they preserved.

Here is one record. On different pages of this book I find written the names of the individuals liberated from slavery, one day, during the late trip into Jackson County, Missouri, the details of which your correspondent has given in his letters. The names spoken of are those of the slaves of Secessionists, set free on our advent into the town of Independence, some months since. One man, a rebel captain, loses thirteen slaves, Tom, wife and three children; Jane and two children, Jerry and wife, and three others half grown, Bill, Ann and Julia. Another lost eight, another five, some twenty-one each, others two or three—in all thirty-nine women, twenty-six children and twenty-three men—making eighty-eight persons. One thing was very plainly discernible, and that was the paler hue of the younger members of this party over the elder ones. All along the border the fair skin of the Saxon struggles for mastery with the swarthy color of the African, in the faces of the younger race of slaves. Most of the women were of the house-servant class, and among them were a number of good-looking quadroons, who doubtless understood all the beauties of that "peculiar destitution" which robs the mother of both virtue and child, and then sells the body, no longer desirable for lustful purposes, to the nearest slave shambles. But the scene in Independence that day, to me, was full of a strange, sad ludicrousness, yet to them—the slaves—the one hour of jubilee to which so many had looked forward. As we dashed into town, the dark faces were seen on every corner, hastening from many houses, bundle on back, and gathering on every street. A number of servants attached to the various companies were with the command. These, not being under orders, quickly scattered over town, and wherever I rode during that day I found one or more of them busily engaged in transferring the goods and chattels of secession masters to various vehicles which the contrabands had obtained by means unknown.

Let me describe one scene, as I chanced to overhear it. A black man, servant to one of the Captains, has found an old-time sweetheart, in the person of a pretty yellow girl. Her mistress was a widow, but had a son in PRICE's army. She too was a Secessionist without disguise. Beside this girl, she owned a man, woman and child. It seems the mistress was kind, and "JULIA" stood divided for some minutes between freedom and that idea of duty which it is said the slave holds to its master—between affection for lover and mistress. The first triumphed, and JULIA began to gather her "traps" when "missus" made her appearance.

"Where are you going, JULIA?" she asked.

"Gwine away, mistress."

"But how dare you go without asking me?"

"If you please, mistress, JOE wants me."

"And who's JOE?"

"That's me, marm," spoke up that individual.

"You;" and the scornful expression with which our lady friend spoke told plainly of the contempt she had for JOE's rather belligerent appearance. Finding JULIA was already going, her mistress changed her tone from authority to appeal. She asked if she hadn't been kind, &c., &c., to all of which the girl responded not a word. When ready, she turned and said: "Good-bye, Mistress. I would'nt go, but the Lord's day has come, and we poor slaves are free."

She turned and went to the wagon, which was about to leave, when the others, who had disappeared in the early part of the colloquy, came rushing out of some outbuildings, screaming frantically not to be left behind, and loaded down with immense bundles of bedding and clothing, with which they packed the vehicle. The last I saw or heard of our secession lady friend, was wringing her hands piteously and screaming to let her niggers alone. Thus the work went on.

The public square was crowded with a motley array of vehicles loaded with bed furniture, clothing, &c., hastily packed therein. Here was a dilapidated family carriage, drawn by a pair of oddly matched farm horses, and filled inside with a heterogenous admixture of goods and persons. Close by stood a substantial wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and filled with the plunder belonging to a dozen grinning contrabands. A bag of meal, in juxtaposition to that yellow girl's carefully preserved bonnet-box; a bundle of bedding and a rocking-chair, with boxes, bundles, provisions, furniture, such as looking-glasses, etc., all were mingled in strange confusion; carriages, buggies, wagons, horses, mules and oxen, some appropriately harnessed, others with an extemporized arrangement, formed, together with the many darkies of all grades of color and size, a motley crowd, which one who liked to see strange as well as significant sights, might well travel far to behold. It would puzzle the most graphic word-painter to describe the scene in all its picturesque grotesqueness. We moved from the town, and as I rode down the long line of contraband persons and vehicles, I could hear numbers of them crowing over their "Bress de Lord," and occasionally one would break out into "Glory," or chaunted the refrains of some camp-meeting hymn. Some mishaps occurred on the road, owing to the hurried packing. One wagon broke down and had to be left. The poor contrabands looked mournfully on their scattered "household gods," but moved on with the command. A wagon was, however, sent back to get their things. As we passed out of the town, I saw another melancholy group by the roadside—a man and woman who had lugged a huge bundle of bedding and clothing to the road, but could not find room on the wagon. They seemed to value their goods too much to leave them, and the piteous struggle was ludicrous to behold. They were left, as we supposed, behind, but next morning I found both in camp. In reply to the question, "What they had done with the bundle?" the man said: "Well, massa, we'd thought freedom better than clothes, so we left them."

That night in camp was a jolly one. It was after dark when the command got in, and till long after the bugle had sounded the call to put out lights, every camp-fire was thronged with crowds of merry soldiers and jubilant black boys, whom they were encouraging in displaying their exuberant joy at being free. A dozen fiddles could be heard scraping in various parts of the long rows of tents, making music for a score or two of merry feet, which the darkies were using in the "toe and heel, double shuffle breakdown," wherein they excel. Outside the streets of tents, but within the lines, the women of the party were camped round fires, whose flame lit up in ruddy glare the earnest though anxious faces of the mothers who doubted, yet feared what would become of her child, or more likely mourned for those who, sold South, where for life separated from her. There was a good deal of love-making going on. Several husbands and wives were reunited by that day's work. I saw JOE and JULIA sitting close together by a lone fire near the outskirts of camp, apparently perfectly content with themselves and the rest of the world. Conversing with the different groups, I was struck with two or three things, one of which was the little malice discernible in their natures. I do not remember hearing one harsh word or revengeful feeling expressed against those who had stolen their labor, stripped their bodies, and whose purse perhaps still held the gold which had been obtained for the sale, oftentimes, of their (the sellers') own children. Another was the general and pervading doubt as to what would become of them, which, in spite of their habitual caution, would display itself. Many undoubtedly feared those who had brought them away might sell to a worse bondage. Yet, even with this fear, there was not one but what was anxious to come away with us.

Besides those who were thus brought in, there were many visitors from the town and adjacent farms, who had taken advantage of the night to come to camp and see if "De good Lord wouldn't help them, too!" It seems rather irreverent to speak of the Lord and the "Jay Hawkers" in the same breath, but it was often done that night.

One old woman, a strange, dry, withered old crone, wrinkled and black, and bent nearly double, came hobbling up to me, stick in hand. Some of the soldiers had pointed me out, and informed her that I knew all about it.

"Well, Granny, and what can we do for you?" I asked, as she came up.

"Oh, bress you, master, I's wants to be one of de good Lord's childer, too."

"Why, granny, what can you do?"

"A heap of things, master; cook and wash—oh, you ought to see dis old nigger wash all day. I can do a heap. Dey's keeps me all day washing—makes me work hard. Do let me be one of de good Lord's childer, too."

"Who do you belong to?"

"Mr. —— owns me, (naming a milk-and-water Secessionist in the vicinity,) and he's sold all my childer, too."

In reply to inquiries, it appears the poor old crone had had four children, all of whom had been taken from her and sold "down South." Her errand that night was not so much for herself as for a neighbor's servants, whom she described as most harshly treated. Nor was she the only one begging for aid. One old man wanted his wife, another his sister, another his mother, some their children; and so it went on, showing in a striking light that in this, as in other things, the black man had the same instincts, intuitions and feelings as the white man. The divine fire of liberty had burned into a steady white flame in their hearts, as well as in those of prouder and more boastful races. It showed, too, how the bubble of contentment was blown to its fullest extent, until the lightest breath has caused it to collapse.

Next morning I observed that our stock of contrabands had again increased. All I could tell about it was, that some of the officers' servants had obtained leave to pass the lines.

The command being about to move, and women and children being out of place in camp, it became necessary to make arrangements to move our large family. By request of Col. JENNISON, your correspondent undertook the task. All the contrabands were gathered into one portion of the camp. Many of them repaired there with fear and trembling, and being informed that some imagined that they were going to be sold, I addressed a few words to them, assuring them that they should be sent to Kansas, and that we only wanted to ascertain their master's names, &c., so as to intelligently aid them away. The names in my pocketbook were the result. The families were first disposed of, then the single women and men. Some half dozen of the younger ones wanted to stay in camp as cooks, &c. They stayed of course. After ascertaining the exact number, the size of the various families, and the extent of their means, which were, of course, but limited, in which Lieut. HOYT, of JOHN BROWN, Jr., Company assisted materially, I addressed them briefly, telling them that in the morning we should send them into a free State, where they would be secure from their masters. It was to be hoped that no one among them would, in their new homes, do anything to bring disgrace upon themselves and race, or upon the efforts of those who had exerted themselves to free them from bondage. Where they were going they would doubtless have many disadvantages, and at first, some of them might not obtain even as many comforts as they had at Independence, but they must remember that all these things were more than balanced by freedom. They must try to overcome prejudices against them which had been born of their condition, education and surroundings. They must always live sober and industrious lives, and so always respect themselves, and do honor to their people. Those who had children should strive by every means to give them education. It is this which gives the white man power, and it would help them. Above all, let them remember one thing—that it is better always to be a *dead man than a live slave.* You are free now, never be slaves again. You understand what is meant by this advice. Those who risk life and position to give you freedom expect this of you.

The next morning about one hundred and ten were provided with teams and provisions, which were suitably divided among them. About thirty came to this place, having obtained employment. Some ten of them were hired by a farmer who was in camp to go to the neighborhood of Lawrence, and as I learn, most of the others have obtained employment in the interior.

Since that day several small parties have been forwarded, until the number will reach nearly three hundred. It becomes a serious question what we shall do with them. They are, of course, not the most desirable population; still, so far, they have not been a burden to the people of Kansas. The lack of labor, owing the general enlistment, has been advantageous to these people. Were it not for the fear of recapture, which besets them so constantly, larger numbers might be provided. This fear, however, prevents them from scattering over the country and keeps them congregated in the towns which shelter them. There is danger in this respect of their becoming a nuisance.

The Haytian Bureau of Emigration has an agent in this place, a very intelligent colored man, who has actively exerted himself to get up colonies. There is quite a feeling on the subject, but the people are too poor. The general agent of the movement offers to advance the passage of emigrants from Chicago. The main difficulty is to reach that point. Contrabands could not pass through Missouri. There is, then, no other way of reaching Chicago but by a long land journey through Iowa. A movement is on foot to obtain wagons, provisions, &c., and take a large body through in that way. Hopes are entertained that early in the Spring, if not before, this may be done.

With regard to the general question of using the slave element, there is but one opinion in Kansas. Here we understand the weakness of our enemy in this respect better than any other community. Here, too, we are in earnest, and it is because our warfare is of that "revolutionary" character deplored by the President that we make it so effective. The soldiers, as well as the people of Kansas, are emphatically in favor of arming and otherwise effectively using the slaves to put down the rebellion and make themselves free.

But whether the Congress of the Union shall adopt the President's negative policy—that of letting Slavery fall of its own weight; or putting into form CAMERON's positive policy—that of making slaves help to put the rebellion down, and *thus* become free, win a title to the gratitude of the whites and educate themselves to that manliness which force and courage alone can give to a race that has been subjected,—whether this is done or not, the end of that atrocious "destitution," as EMERSON phrases it, has come. In spite of reverence grown of fear, the soldiers of the Union have verified the predictions of AUNT SALLY—"Bress de Lord, dey works better than dey know."

R.

Japan and our Minister.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article has recently appeared in a daily paper of this City, extracted from the San Francisco *Bulletin*, which states that the American merchants in Japan have requested the recall of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, our Minister resident in that country, on the ground that he unnecessarily restrains American citizens from visiting Yeddo, the capital city of the Empire.

Unexplained, this statement would detract from the well-won reputation of Mr. HARRIS as a faithful Minister, watchful of the interests he represents, and careful to secure every just privilege to his countrymen. I therefore solicit the use of your columns to set this matter right before those who feel an interest in the question.

The complaints embraced in the San Francisco publication are not new, having been frequently alluded to—though in a less imposing manner—in the newspapers of that city. A goodly number of curious travelers from California have turned their steps toward the mysterious city of Yeddo, and not a few have returned with their expectations ungratified.

These disappointments and consequent disgusts are not justly chargeable to Mr. HARRIS; but his friends have not hitherto deemed the subject of sufficient consequence to call for any refutation of the charges against him.

In the present instance, however, it seems proper to allude to the binding obligation resting on Mr. HARRIS to maintain a definite policy in the administration of his important trust. The difficulties which he was to encounter with his venturous countrymen, ever ardent in the pursuit of pleasure or profit, were apparent to Mr. HARRIS from the moment the treaty was signed, yet he has never wavered for an instant in maintaining the integrity of that instrument. He had, at the commencement of his official duties, enjoined upon all his personal friends and correspondents a rigid abstinence from all public use of his private letters. All deviations from this rule of conduct on their part have been without his consent, and against his wishes.

The time has come, however, when this injunction may be set aside without injury to Mr. HARRIS' official relations. He has not waited for the American merchants in Japan to ask for his recall; but, having accomplished the great object of his mission, having received from his own Government the honors due to his success, and from foreign nations graceful acknowledgments of his enlightened policy—wearied with his long absence, and longing for his home and the society of his friends—he has voluntarily solicited permission to retire from the station which he has filled with ability and credit.

In making public one of Mr. HARRIS' private letters, bearing directly on the point in question, it may be proper to remark, in advance, that one of the provisions of the Treaty, which had especially been insisted on by the Japanese negotiators, was intended to prevent visits of mere curiosity at the Capital of the national Government, until the people should have become somewhat accustomed to the change about to take place in their relations with the rest of the world.

This provision, while it gave immediate admittance to the foreign legations, absolutely forbade indiscriminate visits from strangers *before the first day of January*, 1862.

The natural shrewdness of Mr. HARRIS taught him that by adhering closely to this stipulation he should inevitably give offense to American travelers, who are prone to press their steps in search of adventures, or in pursuit of commerce, wherever either may be found. In view of this apprehended difficulty, he at once resolved to establish a principle of action from which there should be no departure.

And here it may be observed, that full protection and opportunity for commercial transactions were provided for at the existing sea ports and by the opening of the new port of Yokuhawa, so that Yeddo was not in any sense under the treaty to be regarded as a commercial city.

The following passages from a private letter of Mr. HARRIS will show how carefully his conduct was guarded on this point:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEDDO, Aug. 24, 1859.

As might be expected, everybody wishes to come to Yeddo to see the sights. This very natural desire places me in a delicate position. As a matter of duty, I require from the Japanese a strict fulfillment of all their treaty stipulations, and on my part I feel bound, not only by considerations of policy, but from a high sense of justice, to observe all the stipulations faithfully and loyally.

The Japanese Government is sufficiently embarrassed by the presence of the Legations, and of those who have the right to visit them, and I am confident that a succession of mere visitors, passing between Kanagawa and Yeddo, would cause serious annoyance.

The Japanese say that the treaty provides for the residence of the Minister after the 4th of July, 1859, and for other Americans after the 1st of January, 1862; and they say, very justly, that no one has a right to come to Yeddo before the last named date, except the persons who are connected with the Legation, or who may have important business to transact with it.

Mr. COLLINS, now at Kanagawa, desires to come up here, and as you are probably prepared to learn, I have declined to give him the requisite authority to come. Mr. COLLINS is a gentleman of distinguished merit; he was appointed American Consul to the Russian Settlements on the River Amoor, in 1855–6; he made an overland journey from St. Petersburg in 1856, and returned to California where he published an account of his observations on his extended tour. As a matter of course he will be greatly disappointed in not being permitted to visit Yeddo. Possibly, I may be censured for the course I take, but it is a course dictated solely by a sense of duty.

The following are extracts from a letter written by me to Mr. E. M. DORR, our acting Consul at Kanagawa, in reference to this case, which you may use whenever you deem it necessary that my action should be defended.

YEDDO, Aug. 22, 1859.

SIR: By the third article of our treaty with Japan, the City of Yeddo is to be opened to American citizens on the 1st day of January, 1862, and I am of opinion that prior to that date no person can claim the right to visit the city except those connected with the Legation, or persons who may have business with it which cannot be transacted by letter.

I am careful not to claim any rights that are not clearly set forth in the treaty stipulations, and I am not willing to ask any favor of this Government, particularly as I am now in correspondence with it on the subject of my communications with the consular officers of the United States.

I should be happy to gratify Mr. COLLINS, if I could do so without compromising what I consider to be an important principle.

As this is the first case of the kind that has occurred, I shall consider it as a precedent which will be applied to all future cases that may arise, and I respectfully request you to communicate my decision to all American citizens [illegible] you of their wish to visit Yeddo, prior to the 1st of January, 1862.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TOWNSEND HARRIS.

To the American Consul at Kanagawa, Japan.

It will be seen by this correspondence how rigidly the American Minister adhered to the stipulations which he had entered into with the Government of Japan. Instead of receiving censure for his conduct in this respect, he deserves the highest commendation for thus preserving unstained the good faith and honor of the American name and character.

Not a little this apprehension prevails, even among the most intelligent observers, in regard to the actual condition of our public relations with this remote empire. That commerce does not languish, is sufficiently evident from the fact that the commercial port of Yokuhawa has sprung into notice and grown into importance with a celerity that astonishes even Americans. Unknown to trade less than three years ago, it is now the centre of transactions that count by millions. Village lots purchased after the signing of the Treaty for a few hundred dollars, are now in demand at thrice as many thousands, and Yokuhawa is hereafter to be known as a commercial city. But ten days distant from China, and thirty from the American Continent, it is destined, unquestionably, to play an important part in the future relations which, by the ties of steam and the magnetic power, are to bind Asia to America.

The resources of Japan are unlimited for producing tea and silk; her copper mines are the richest in the world. She lacks civilization. This she will learn and practice when the minds of her people shall have been cultivated and enlightened by intercourse with other and wiser nations. Her manufactures are now eagerly sought after in every country, and she is beginning to learn the great secret that wealth comes of the exchange of commodities.

Caution and forbearance are essential qualities in the management of official relations with the Government and people of Japan. Mr. HARRIS seemed to understand their national character by intuition. In every effort he has made to obtain amelioration of the hard conditions of the first American Treaty, he has been signally successful; and up to the present time he has enjoyed the entire confidence of the ruling Princes, and exercised an influence over the minds of the people never before possessed by any foreign resident.

These facts are remarkable, and conclusively show that good results have come from the upright and honorable course pursued by Mr. HARRIS, while in other quarters so different a feeling had been awakened that revolt and murder have ensued.

It is well known that serious outbreaks have occurred at Yeddo; in one instance the Secretary of the American Minister, Mr. HEWSKIN, was assassinated in the public streets of the city; in another, a brutal assault was made upon the English Legation at the house of the Minister. Diplomatic disputes have occurred from time to time between the Government and Foreign Ministers, and also between the different legations; the power of the Government itself was at one time endangered, and all the foreign Ministers, with the exception of Mr. HARRIS, withdrew from Yeddo, the British Envoy seeking protection from a British man-of-war.

In the midst of these serious and alarming occurrences, Mr. HARRIS maintained his position and his equanimity, unawed by surrounding dangers, untrammeled by any combination with foreign interests. When the other Ministers retired from the Capital, after the death of Mr. HEWSKIN, Mr. HARRIS remained fearlessly at his post, thereby giving serious offence to his colleagues, but thereby, also, retaining and exercising the power to protect the interests of all the foreign nations represented in Japan.

Mr. HARRIS' conduct in that trying emergency was deserving of the highest credit, and the result clearly showed the wisdom and sagacity of the course he had adopted. He felt for the loss of his Secretary as deeply as any man could feel for the loss of a dear friend, of almost an only friend in a foreign land, while menaced with dangers and environed with difficulties. But; having satisfied himself that the Government had in no way instigated the murder of Mr. HEWSKIN; that his death was simply the result of incautious exposure on his own part to perils against which he had been warned, Mr. HARRIS determined to remain in the discharge of his duties, and with the hope of allaying an excitement then almost beyond control. By pursuing this course he could avoid an open rupture with the Government—be in a position to protect all foreign residents—postpone, at least for a time, the meditated attack upon the City by the exasperated European Envoys—and thus keep the way open for the return of the misguided ministers who had forsaken their posts. How fully have events justified his action. The courage he evinced gave him security for his person: the confidence he exhibited in the good faith of the Government, won for him its regard and respect, and strengthened the already powerful influence he had acquired over the people. The fugitive ministers have retraced their steps, and the legations are again established at Yeddo.

The course of the American Minister throughout the whole of these *embroglios*, was warmly commended by the foreign communities of China and Japan, in the belief that by remaining at his post he had averted the impending dangers which threatened the continuance of peaceful intercourse under the treaties with Japan.

These dangers are not yet entirely removed. The representatives of Great Britain and France are far from being satisfied with the equivocal position in which they stand. Their course thus far has evinced neither diplomatic skill nor elevated chivalry.

A letter to a daily paper in this city, published during the past week, from an intelligent correspondent at Kanagawa, under date August 15, says:

"Mr. ALCOCK, it is thought, would make war upon Japan, if he could; and the French *Chargé* would like nothing better * * to avenge his own self-induced and imaginary insults.

Meanwhile, the attitude which the American Minister maintains at Yeddo, which is one of sincere friendship to Japan, whatever else may be said of it, is the greatest obstacle here in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the British and French Ministers, because it makes their case a more difficult one to justify with their masters at home.

Mr. DEWITT, Consul-General, who is now here, has received replies from his own Government respecting the withdrawal of the Ministers from Yeddo, last January, and he says that the position taken by Mr. HARRIS in opposition to all the others, receives the most hearty approval of his (Mr. DEWITT's) Government. Holland will not, therefore, join the crusade against Japan, if there be one."

Travelers and public writers have questioned the reality of the advantages we had expected to derive from the opening of commerce with Japan. In all his letters from that country Mr. HARRIS has dwelt earnestly on these advantages as a certain result of the good understanding we have attained with that strange, unenlightened people. He has never counted upon realizing these advantages on the instant, nor until in the fullness of time the Japanese should be instructed to know and appreciate the benefits and the blessings of commerce. That such a time will come, and speedily, he has frequently avowed his unfaltering belief, and there is little doubt that upon his return to his native country, he will make known the grounds upon which this belief is founded.

One circumstance connected with Mr. HARRIS' mission is not likely to pass away from the public mind. Having secured to his own country the priority in position and influence with this strangely jealous people, he did not seek to withhold the advantages growing out of his success from the other Christian nations. The aid rendered by him to the English envoy, Lord ELGIN, was deemed of sufficient importance to call for a grateful acknowledgment from the Minister and a munificent gift from the Queen.

Mr. HARRIS has more recently rendered a similar service to the Envoy from Prussia—Count D'EULENBURG—which has been courteously and warmly acknowledged in a diplomatic note, of which the following is an extract:

LEGATION OF PRUSSIA, YEDDO, Jan. 25, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday signed, with Japanese Plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Prussia and Japan.

You witnessed the difficulties I encountered, and which I had to overcome.

I frankly declare that I should never have succeeded in this without your cordial and efficient coöperation.

You not only effectually aided me as the representative of a Power in friendship with Prussia, but, as a true friend, interested yourself personally in the success of my mission.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to bring this fact to the knowledge of my Government; but I am anxious to state to you on this occasion how greatly I appreciate all the proofs of friendship you constantly gave me during my eventful stay in Japan.

* * * * * * *

Please accept the renewed assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) COUNT D'EULENBURG.

To TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.

The liberal and enlightened policy early adopted, and steadily pursued, by Mr. HARRIS, in his intercourse with the representatives of other nations, was promptly sanctioned by an appreciative Government; and his promotion in diplomatic rank was a graceful recognition and approval of his services. It has thus been reserved for American diplomacy to inculcate such generous and beneficent principles as a part of the code of comity between nations.

As the NEW-YORK TIMES has on several occasions discussed questions relating to our intercourse with Japan, I venture to ask that the circumstances and views now brought to its notice may receive such attention as they may seem to deserve.

Respectfully,
PROSPER M. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1861.

HOSPITALS AT THE WEST.

Report of the Western Sanitary Commission to Gen. Fremont.

To Major-Gen. Fremont, United States Army:

The members of the Western Sanitary Commission, established by him, under Special Order No. 159, bearing date Sept. 5, 1861, respectfully ask leave to present the following report:

To make their statement fully intelligible, they would recall to Gen. FREMONT's recollection the circumstances which led to their appointment. It was suggested by the pressing exigencies of the service, and the apparent impossibility of making the requisite arrangements for the sick and wounded of the Western army in any other way. The demand for hospitals came very suddenly on the Department, and the number of those to be provided for increased with fearful rapidity. The first hospital, known as the "House of Refuge General Military Hospital," was opened on or about the 20th of August, soon after the battle of Springfield, for reception of patients, and was filled with *five hundred* inmates, by the end of the week. It was an unfinished and unfurnished building, without kitchen, laundry, store-room, or any other hospital conveniences. There were neither bedsteads, nor cots, nor hospital garments, nor stores—nor anything else for the comfort of the sick. Mattresses were obtained as soon as possible, but many of the wounded men lay upon them, on the floor, three or four days, in the clothes worn on the battle-field, and if it had not been for the charity of the citizens, their sufferings would have been very great. Fully a month elapsed before Dr. BAILLEY, the head Surgeon, was able to feel tolerably well satisfied with the condition of things, although he labored very hard for such a result. Nor was this chargeable to the inefficiency or negligence of the Medical Bureau, but to the suddenness of the demand, and the inadequacy of a Peace Establishment to the exigencies of a general war. To supply the deficiency as far as possible, and to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, the Sanitary Commission was appointed to coöperate with the Medical Bureau and under its direction, in the selection, fitting up and furnishing of hospitals, and in making all needful arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded—with special authority given, from time to time, to provide for cases not contemplated by the army regulations, and in furtherance of its general design.

Of the manner in which the Commissioners have discharged their duty, it is not for them to speak, but they hope that Gen. FREMONT will take opportunity to look into the present condition of the hospitals enough to prove that his confidence has not been abused. They claim no other merit than that of intelligent and hearty coöperation with the Medical Bureau, under the orders received from headquarters; but they confidently believe that the hospital system and service of St. Louis and its vicinity, is already, at the end of less than three months, the most complete and the best managed in the United States. A general examination will show that there are now more than *twenty-five hundred* beds provided, in convenient and well-furnished buildings, with every comfort and attention that the sick and wounded can require, besides accommodations for *one thousand* convalescents (if so many should need them) at Benton Barracks.

The system and plan of action is as follows:

1. From the distracted condition of the interior of Missouri, and the consequent impracticability of making proper provision for the sick, in regimental and post hospitals, it soon became evident that nearly all would need to be brought to St. Louis for treatment. At Franklin, Jefferson City, Tipton, Sedalia, Ironton, and a few other points, limited accommodations could be made, and has been done, although at considerable advantage, but the vast majority have been, and must continue to be, brought here. Accordingly, to provide for the comfortable transportation of so large a number, hospital cars have been fitted up with beds and other comforts for the sick, and a nurse in attendance, which go back and forth daily on the principal railroad routes. By this means, great suffering and loss of life have been prevented.

2. As most of the trains arrive at night, and nearly all the hospitals are at considerable distance from the dépôts, a receiving hospital has been opened near the Pacific Railroad station, where 125 beds are prepared, and in which patients are received, made comfortable, breakfasted, and then distributed to the different hospitals, as convenience and other considerations may require.

3. Three large general hospitals, capable of receiving each about 600 sick, have been provided in good localities, as follows: *First*—House of Refuge Hospital, four miles from the Court-house, under care of Assistant Surgeon BAILLEY, United States Army, which was opened before appointment of this Commission. *Second*—Chestnut-street Hospital, under care of Dr. HODGEN, a civilian and a surgeon of excellent character and great skill. *Third*—Fourth-street Hospital, under care of Surgeon MILLS, United States Army. These are all in good condition, having been well fitted up and furnished with all requisite conveniences, and are at present nearly full.

4. A special hospital, (the "Good Samaritan,") at corner of Pratte-avenue and O'Fallon-street, has been provided with 160 beds, for the reception of measles patients, and is entirely full. It is under care of Dr. McMARTIN, a civilian and a good physician.

5. A post hospital, near Benton Barracks, with 125 beds, for convenience of the troops stationed there, has been established and constantly filled. It is in excellent order, under care of Dr. DICKENSON, a civilian.

6. Arrangements are made with the St. Louis City Hospital for the use of 125 beds whenever required, at $2 50 per bed, actually used, including all expenses, except medical attendance; and with the Sisters' Hospital, for 250 beds, on the same terms. These are at present held, only as a *provisional* arrangement.

7. Arrangements are made at the City Quarantine grounds for small-pox patients, of whom there have been thus far only *five*.

8. At Benton Barracks accommodations have been provided, by consent and order of Gen. CURTIS, for nearly 1,000 convalescents, in which nearly 500 have been already received. They are kept under the general care of a physician, and also under a drill officer, who gives them as much exercise as they can bear, thus gradually preparing them for a full return to duty.

9. The male nurses thus far employed have been hired for the purpose, under direct authority from headquarters, at $15 per month and *one* ration, as the demand for soldiers in the field rendered it impracticable for them to be detailed for this service. It is to be earnestly hoped that this arrangement will be continued; for it is far better for the sick, as giving them permanent and skillful nurses, and better for the "service," as leaving the soldiers to their proper work. It is also an economical plan, and costs less to the Government, for a soldier, taken from duty, has $7 per month extra as nurse, which is now saved. The arrangement required by Army Regulations may be a good one in time of peace, but it is not applicable to a civil war and an army of volunteers. The volunteers always complain when required to do hospital work.

10. Women nurses are also employed, under the commission of Miss D. L. DIX, General Superintendent of nurses in military hospitals, for whom the Sanitary Commissioners act in the premises. At the House of Refuge Hospital, at Franklin Post Hospital and at Jefferson City Post Hospital, the "Sisters of Charity," and "of Mercy," and "Holy Cross," are employed. For the other hospitals, selection has been made from a large number of applicants, and over *thirty-five* are in the service. There are thus, including the "Sisters," not less than *sixty* women nurses, and a more faithful set of women, or a more useful, can nowhere be found. They are uniformly lady-like in manners, untiring in devotion to their duties, and conscientious in the work which they have almost all undertaken as a labor of patriotism and humanity. The majority of them offered to work gratuitously; but the offer was declined, and they are all regularly "mustered into service," at the rate allowed by Congress, 40 cents *per diem* and one ration, this principle of service having been found the best in the long trial.

11. In several of the hospitals a special arrangement has been made with responsible parties for the laundry service, by which the clothes of every patient received are taken immediately to "wash," and returned to him clean when he leaves the hospital. While at the hospital he is supplied with underclothing from the store-room of the "Commission." All the hospital bed-linen, &c., is done outside of the buildings, by which the sanitary regulation of the hospitals is much simplified. An inspection of the hospitals will show that the most scrupulous regard is paid to the neatness of the rooms and the cleanliness of the patients. Convenient bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, are provided.

The kitchen and dining-room arrangements are also, in all the hospitals, very complete. In two of the large hospitals, on each floor, a nurses' kitchen is fitted up, where the women nurses can prepare suitable food for the very sick. This is found to be a great advantage, and is attended with slight expense,—as a considerable part of the hospital stores, used in the nurses' kitchens, is supplied, by donation, through this "Commission." These minor arrangements are mentioned, to prove that careful attention has been paid, not only to the general welfare, but to the daily comfort of the sick.

It might appear, from this rapid statement, that the hospital expenditures have been unusually large, if not extravagant. That they have been large, and must continue to be so, cannot be denied, but the "Commissioners" are very confident that no extravagance can be truly alleged. In the hospital, the best economy is to take good care of the sick, cost what it may, and nothing has been done except with this regard. To let a man die, costs more in the end, than to supply proper means for his recovery—to say nothing of the inhumanity. It is an easy thing to bring the charge of extravagance, but it is a subject into which investigation is invited, for the "Commissioners" are confident that an equal amount of good could not have been done at less cost. They also believe that no expenses of the war will be so cheerfully paid by the people themselves, as those incurred for the comfort and restoration of the sick and wounded.

Nor should it be forgotten, in the estimate of expense, that very large supplies of hospital clothing have been received, in answer to the appeals of the "Commissioners," as voluntary donations, from all parts of the country, even the most remote, so that the sick are provided with everything that they need. More than a hundred boxes of such supplies have been received, and advices of many more *in transitu*. The patriotic citizens of St. Louis have also done a vast deal. Several societies of ladies, comprising, probably, two or three hundred members, have been busily at work, for the hospitals, while a large number have brought the daily ministrations of personal kindness to the bedside of the sick and suffering. If such services and contributions could be estimated in money, they would equal all other expenses incurred. The Sanitary Commission has endeavored to systematize and regulate the benevolent action referred to, so as to secure the greatest possible amount of good. Large quantities of hospital clothing and stores have been sent to the interior post-hospitals, and the supplies are not likely to exceed the demand.

The expenses of the "Commission" itself are almost nothing, apart from freight bills for contributions received, and are paid by donation.

The great number of sick is a more painful subject, and needs explanation, and may be attributed to several causes:

1. Bad systems of recruiting, by which hundreds are enlisted who are utterly unfit for service. One half of those in hospital ought never to have been admitted into the army.

2. The severe duties of forced marches and countermarches, and of the guerrilla warfare which has prevailed in this Department,—which none but veteran troops could endure without suffering, and which have been almost the entering service of our volunteer troops. The wonder is that, at the end of three months, so many are alive.

3. The season of the year, which is that when intermittent and typhoid fevers principally prevail.

4. And perhaps more than all, the crowded tents and imperfect sanitary regulations of the camps. This is the original source of disease, and under different circumstances the "Commission" would have had important suggestions to present. But this hurried and disturbed campaign has given little opportunity for the use of preventive measures, or for anything but the pressing duties of each day.

The whole number of sick and wounded received in the St. Louis military hospitals, from Aug. 10 to Nov. 11, has been 5,200, of whom 185 have died, and about 1,800 are now under treatment. A great many have been received in a dying state, and have lived but a few hours. Very many others have suffered from maltreatment, before coming, or have been so broken down in constitution that no human means could avail for their recovery.

In bringing this very imperfect report to a conclusion, the members of the Sanitary Commission cannot refrain from thanking Gen. FREMONT for his confidence in them, as evinced by their appointment to a trust so responsible, and by the special authority conferred on them, from time to time, for its more perfect discharge. They have studiously endeavored not to abuse his confidence nor to overstep the authority given to them, and hope that he will not feel dissatisfied with the result. They have, at least, been conscious to themselves of no indirect or selfish motives, and have sought no other favor or reward than the opportunity, which he so kindly gave to them, of doing a work of humanity and patriotism faithfully and well. And now that their brief official connection with him has ended,

They have the honor to remain, most respectfully, his friends and servants,

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE,
C. S. GREELEY,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
W. G. ELIOT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18, 1861.

The New Asylum on Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, Built by the "Ladies' Association of the Orphans' Home."

The spacious new structure in the "domestic Gothic" style of architecture, built upon the ground once known as "Potter's Field," has been taken possession of by its intended occupants before the finishing touches have been made, for the reason that the two houses recently serving as a home on West Thirty-ninth-street became perfectly inadequate to the growing demand of growing children, for space wherein to live, and move, and play.

Here we have a home for them, consisting of four lofty stories, well ventilated, and in Winter heated by two large furnaces in the cellar, lighted by gas throughout, and provided with every requisite for the healthful accommodation of its rapidly-accumulating inmates. The location of the institution is not objectionable, as would at first appear, inasmuch as the City authorities devoted between two and three years to the exhuming of all foreign matter—as coffins and bones—likely to have a deleterious effect upon the neighborhood, and carefully turned over the ground to a great depth, afterwards allowing it to thoroughly settle.

The house, though not fire-proof, is well arranged with means of egress in case of a conflagration, and there is but one fault to find in its simple and substantial architecture, which is the peaked and meagre looking belfry, hanging like a saddle upon the roof, and reminding one, as it is approached from either avenue, of the crowning glory of a district school edifice, or a Western court house steeple. The grounds occupy twelve city lots, a space eighty by one hundred feet on either end of the building being devoted to play-grounds, one for the exclusive use of the boys, the other for the girls; the two sexes never meeting save in the strictly-ordered schoolroom or at meals. The building has a front on Forty-ninth-street of three hundred feet, running back to the middle of the block one hundred feet. A kitchen-yard, one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty wide, occupies a space in the rear and between the two playgrounds. In front is left a space of twenty feet for shrubbery and ornamentations. The roomy vestibule at the main entrance leads into a hall fifteen feet wide, which ends in a broad staircase at the rear. A corridor crosses this main hall and runs the entire length of the building, connecting the two large school-rooms, one of which looks upon Fourth, the other upon Lexington-avenue. Upon this floor are the reception and committee rooms, the matron's dining and sitting-room, and the ladies' sewing-room, where the managers meet every Friday afternoon to make and alter the children's garments, the mending being done by the matron's assistants.

Below this first or main floor is a basement nine feet high, divided into two large play-grounds, (where the children romp one hour after supper, and in stormy weather,) the dining rooms, kitchen, laundry and store rooms.

Ascending a broad flight of stairs, (the boards of which shone as if varnished, so thoroughly are they subjected to the frequent application of sand and elbow grease by the elder children, under the superintendence of the matron, who has them take such duties alternately in squads,) we find ourselves upon the second story, where are the dormitories, dotted with snowy counterpanes, the admirably arranged bath and washrooms adjoining, the teachers' and matron's sleeping apartments, and those too frequently overlooked conveniences, of the first importance to good housekeepers, ample closets or linen rooms.

In the third story is the "Infirmary," so arranged as to cut off all communication with the main body of the house in case of an epidemic. It has an exclusive ventilating shaft running from foundation to roof. It comprises three rooms—one for invalids, another for convalescents, and a third for nurses. There are ample accommodations for servants, though few are employed, as it is the matron's plan to train the children into habits of industry and economy as soon as they arrive at a suitable age; even the boys are given their regular domestic tasks, such as sweeping, bed-making, scrubbing, &c. All appear in coarse and substantial uniforms, enveloped in long checked aprons during the week, and white ones on Sunday. A generous friend lately sent in huge bundles of merino and cloth wherewith to provide dresses, cloaks and coats for Winter. The more ample drapery of the girls is sometimes reduced to unmentionable proportions for an incipient "lord of creation," and so great is the economy practiced that a set of "Sunday dresses" lasts the girls (inherited from one to another) seven years. They attend Episcopal service twice every Sabbath, and are brought up according to the tenets of that Chuch.

Their food consists of the simplest farinaceous diet for breakfast, meat three times a week for dinner, and bread and water alone, invariably, for supper. Surely this latter must be a cheerless dish to look forward to on a bleak wintry night. An interested friend suggested even the introduction of *sugar* into the cold water, as children's *blood requires* saccharine matter as much as their *taste demands* it. The children at Randall's Island have a comfortable dish called "hot stuff," which they enjoy immensely, and appear as healthy upon as possible. It is a mixture of milk and water, thickened, and sweetened with molasses, and eaten often with bread broken up in it.

The Association has been established ten years, and would have gone uninterruptedly on with their new building, but for the check which rebellion put upon the usual flow of generous contributions.

They are however willing to wait for the better day coming, which will place all parties in the accustomed enjoyment of that condition of peace which enables us to uphold without stint our blessed institutions for the protection of helpless and innocent children.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

Their Relative Strength and Effectiveness.

We published on Saturday, the 7th inst., articles exhibiting the relative strength of the American and British Navies. The news recently received from Great Britain, renders it proper for us again to place before our readers portions of these articles, in order that comparisons may be more readily instituted.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Large as the British fleet was at the close of the Crimean War, it has, since then, been very greatly augmented. It is not merely that the number of ships and guns have been increased, but naval science, within a few years past, has taken such huge strides, that a 50-gun frigate of 1856 would be no antagonist for a 50-gun frigate of 1861. Yet there have been no wars to give this remarkable impetus to the construction of navies and to the advancement of naval science. It has arisen solely from the fact that the Emperor of the French has turned his attention to the improvement of the French navy, and has evinced a determination to make it equal, or, if possible, superior to the navy of his island neighbor.

In the one particular of iron-plated ships the French seem to have taken the lead. *La Gloire* was the first vessel of the kind launched. But here, again, the British followed in swift pursuit. As soon as the keel of *La Gloire* was laid, a vote was obtained from Parliament, of twelve and a-half millions of dollars, to build five iron-cased ships, of over 6,000 tons each. Two of these—the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*—have been launched, and they are declared to be immensely superior, in every respect, to the old semi-iron-plated vessels, the *Defence* and *Resistance*, built only a short time previous. It is fully expected by marine architects that the iron-cased ships now on the stocks, both in their powers of attack and defence, will be as far beyond the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* as they are beyond the *Defence* and the *Resistance*. Nevertheless, the *Warrior* is asserted by English authorities to be a very great success, and John Bull believes that she is more than a match for her rival, *La Gloire*. She is a vessel of more than 6,000 tons measurement, and carries an armament of thirty-four 68-pounders, two 100-pounder Armstrongs on pivots, and three 40-pounder Armstrongs on the upper deck, besides several smaller rifled cannon for field operations. Her armor plates are said to be proof against rifled cannon of the largest size. Altogether, she and her consort, the *Black Prince*, are by far the most formidable vessels in the British navy. It remains, however, to be proved whether the immense sums of money expended in their construction have been wisely laid out, or whether France and England have been building these costly ships on the principle, as *Punch* once suggested, of each one trying to beggar his neighbor. It ought to be mentioned that, in spite of her great size and immense armament, the *Warrior* has steamed over sixteen knots an hour. In regard to her motion and motive powers, the London *Times* asserts that, "unlike wooden ships propelled by means of a screw, there is scarcely any vibration even when going at full speed; in fact she seems to go through the water as though she were one piece, and, stayed, supported and bolted together as she is, divided and subdivided as her compartments are, it is impossible to make any iron ship more solid."

But it is not only in the construction of iron-plated ships that the British, during the past few years, have shown the most remarkable activity. Great and varied additions have been made and are still being made to their navy. We look with pride upon the efforts that our Government has made during the present Summer to reconstruct a navy that traitors and conspirators have done their utmost to destroy. Since the American rebellion became a declared fact we have possibly added seven hundred guns to our fleet; but Great Britain, in a time of profound peace, has done considerably more than this. On the 1st of October last there were building in England fifty-four ships, appointed to carry 1,254 guns, of 10,930 horse-power, and with a tonnage of 96,000. Many of these vessels are now ready to be launched. The list is as follows:

	Guns.		Horse power.	Tons.
Achilles	50	Screw	1250	6079
Africa	11	Screw Sloop	150	—
Alligator	22	Screw corvette	400	1857
Belvidera	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Bulwark	89	Screw ship	300	3716
Caledonia	50	Screw ship	800	4045
Columbine	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Dartmouth	36	Screw frigate	500	2478
Dromedary	—	Iron sc'w transport	100	—
Dryad	51	Screw frigate	600	2027
Endymion	36	Screw frigate	500	2478
Enterprise	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Favorite	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Guernsey	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Harlequin	17	Screw sloop	200	850
Hector	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Helicon	—	Paddle	250	835
Ister	36	Screw frigate	500	3027
Jasseur	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
Menai	22	Screw corvette	400	1857
Myrmidon	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Nassau	4	Screw sloop	200	425
Newport	5	Screw gun vessel	80	—
North Star	22	Screw corvette	400	1623
Ocean	50	Screw ship	1000	4045
Orontes	—	Iron scr'w transp't	500	2812
Rattler	17	Screw ship	200	951
Reindeer	17	Screw sloop	200	951
Repulse	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Robust	89	Screw ship	800	3716
Royal Alfred	50	Screw ship	800	3816
Royalist	11	Screw sloop	150	669
Royal Oak	50	Screw ship	1000	3716
Salamis	—	Paddle	250	835
Sappho	17	Screw slopp	200	950
Shearwater	11	Screw slopp	150	669
Sylvia	4	Screw sloop	200	695
Tamar	—	Iron scr'w transp't	500	2812
Tartarus	4	Screw sloop	200	—
Triumph	50	Screw sloop	—	—
Tweed	51	Screw frigate	600	3027
Valiant	32	Screw ship	800	4063
Wolverine	21	Screw corvette	400	1623
Zealous	80	Screw ship	800	3716

Also, the *Bramble*, *Bruiser*, *Cherub*, *Cromer*, *Crown*, *Minstrel*, *Netley*, *Orwell*, and *Protector*, steam-gunboats, to carry two guns, of 60-horse power, and about 236 tons each, at Portsmouth; and the *Syrian*, at Newhaven.

The following is a catalogue of British armed vessels afloat in 1860. Transports of all descriptions and vessels building then, or since built, are not included:

STEAM.	No.
Ships of the line	53
Frigates	40
Iron-cased ships	1
Corvettes	19
Sloops	93
Small steamers	24
Gunboats	189
Floating batteries	8
Mortar ships	4
Total steam	431
SAILING.	
Ships of the line	10
Frigates	17
Sloops	18
Mortar vessels	83
Total sailing	128
Grand total of vessels	559
Add those building	54
Effective vessels of the British navy	613

This would make a total of 613 actual war vessels, without including the large number of transports and other ships that could, at short notice, be converted into men-of-war. The fleet would carry between 15,000 and 16,000 guns, and we do not believe that the French fleet—that is, the vessels now afloat or on the stocks—can approach this figure within two or three thousand guns.

Great Britain keeps more vessels on foreign naval stations than any other nation in the world. At present she has an unusually large force on the North American and West Indian station, owing probably to the American civil war. The British American fleet now includes thirty-one war vessels, not counting transports, mounting about 630 guns. Besides these, there is the British division of the Mexican expedition, on its way to Vera Cruz. It includes three ships of the line—the *Conqueror*, the *Donegal*, and the *Sanspareil*, mounting in all 268 guns. It will thus be seen that if the peaceful relations between Great Britain and America should unhappily be disturbed, the former Power has already the nucleus of a formidable fleet on our coast.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The American navy may be said to have been reconstructed since the fall of Sumter. In July last the *regular* naval force, either fitting out or in commission on the Southern coasts did not exceed forty vessels nor amount to over 700 guns. Day by day, however, the blockading fleet continued to receive additions from vessels ordered home from foreign stations. Of a fleet of eighteen ships-of-war that carried the American flag in foreign waters, thirteen have returned home. Six gunboats and sloops, carrying 48 guns, have been left on the Pacific coast—one, the *Saratoga*, (18,) on the Coast of Africa; and one, the *Pulaski*, (1,) on the Coast of Brazil. Thus the efficient force of the old navy of the United States—efficient, that is to say, for the blockade and the purposes of the rebellion—is equal (omitting receiving-ships and ships-of-the-line that have been on the stocks for fifty years) to about seventy vessels of all rates, carrying between 1,200 and 1,300 guns.

It is not only in gathering together our scattered squadrons, or in refitting our ships, that the Government has evinced a remarkable and determined energy. Besides this great labor, an altogether new navy has sprung into life, and has already distinguished itself in the war. Eight new steam sloops were ordered by Congress, and their construction was immediately commenced. They have been all launched except two, and these are in a very forward state. The sloops are about 1,000 tons burden, and carry each seven guns. The construction of twenty-three new gunboats for the regular navy was also ordered by Government. We believe that all of them have been launched—many have been for weeks in commission, and some were engaged in the capture of the Port Royal forts. Their commanders declare them to be very serviceable for blockading purposes—much more serviceable than such huge, costly vessels as the *Niagara*. These gunboats are about 500 tons each. They are pierced for twelve guns, but only carry four each. Besides these, six additional screw sloops, twelve side-wheel steamers and three iron-clad steamers have been built or are in an advanced stage of construction.

While the attention of Government was thus turned to the construction of the new war ships, it did not neglect the obvious policy of purchasing or chartering such steamers and sailing vessels as it could turn to profitable account. More than two hundred and fifty vessels, of all classes, have been purchased or chartered by Government for the purposes of the war; and for those purchased out-and-out for the navy, over $5,000,000 have been paid. From the Secretary of the Navy's report we learn that seventy-nine steamers (side-wheels and propellers) have been purchased by Government and have been converted into efficient gunboats. In following the rebels up creeks and inlets, and capturing small craft striving to run the blockade, many of the smaller gunboats have done invaluable service. These seventy-five purchased vessels carry 341 guns. At the present time the *effective* navy of the United States may thus be classified:

SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

	SAILING.		STEAM.	
	Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Frigates	6	300	6	222
Sloops (old and new)	17	342	37	326
Brigs	2	12	—	—
Small side-wheel steamers	—	—	16	56
Iron-clad steamers	—	—	3	18
Gunboats (new)	—	—	23	92
Steamers purchased and converted into gunboats	—	—	79	341
Ships purchased	13	52	—	—
Barks purchased	18	78	—	—
Brigs purchased	2	4	—	—
Schooners purchased	24	49	—	—
Totals	82	837	164	1,055
Total effective vessels				246
Total guns				1,892

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report just transmitted to Congress, states that we have 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22,000 seamen, but he includes, in his list, receiving-ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks since 1818. In the above table, we have only given such war-vessels as are afloat or are in the course of advancing preparation for service. Nor does it include the storeships and transports of the regular navy, or those chartered by Government for the emergencies of the war. We simply design to show the present effective strength of the United States navy—that is war-vessels in actual commission, or whose services can be commanded at the shortest notice. When it is reflected that this respectable navy has been refitted, built and collected together within three or four months, no American need be disheartened at comparing it with the mightier armaments of France and England. For what has been done in the past can be done again and again, in all time to come.

THE LADIES' UNION BAZAAR.

Its Object, Management, Appearance, &c.

This brilliantly arranged affair, which promises to be the nine days' wonder of New-York society before the holidays, was in full tide of successful operation on Saturday night last.

Just after 5 o'clock, the scene was illuminated by the multitude of jets from a dozen great chandeliers, and bright eyes sparkled in rivalry as the fine band of the Seventh Regiment lent the fascination of rich melody from the galleries.

The specific object of the ladies in forming this association, and who have for many months been preparing for the present development, is to relieve from distress and privation those whose industrial pursuits have been checked by the financial depression occasioned by the war. No shadow of sectarianism mars its liberal conduct, all persuasions and denominations joining alike in zealous furtherance of its benevolent interests.

Thirty-four tables, or stands, are distributed about the main hall, while apart, in the more retired portion, are three refreshment tables; and still beyond this, separated by a partition, is a regularly organized kitchen, presided over by caterers of highest ability, and when it is remembered that Delmonico and Maillard have a finger in the pie, no doubt will be entertained that the cuisine appointments are *comme il faut*.

The tables were apportioned certain localities by their owners drawing lots. Each lady paid upon the opening day one dollar for a season ticket, which is the amount now regularly fixed for such, although the regular admission ticket is twenty-five cents. Besides this season ticket, two were presented each table to be used at the discretion of the managers.

The unbecoming practice of carrying a paper or book about the room soliciting names for a raffle, is discountenanced here, and instead a list is appended to each article to be thus disposed of—all persons desiring to subscribe adding their names.

Although the tables in their respective details afford material for a volume of description, it will be necessary to omit objects of minor interest in the consideration of those which attract universal remark as the distinguishing features of the munificent donations.

First, then, as the visitor enters, the eye rests upon three magnificent pieces of bronze; one at the Catholic table was presented by Archbishop Hughes, and is a *fac-simile* of the statue in Berlin, representing Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburgh; it stands six feet high, upon a revolving pedestal. The others are a pair of Pompeian vases, eight feet high, ornamented in antique tracery and richly carved; they were presented by Rev. Dr. Osgood, and are to be raffled for, at a thousand dollars the pair.

A curiosity of rich upholstery stands near, which is made of the cloth of gold employed in the decoration of the Sultan's Palace.

In this neighborhood dwells a young lady who offers herself and a magnificent wardrobe, including a camel's hair shawl, and other things of corresponding elegance, for sale, at a trifle over one thousand dollars. Her name is Miss Wilhelmina Wallace de Rosers. She is attended by her maid Adele, who stands contemplating her mistress' elaborate wardrobe, as if in pleasant anticipation of packing it into a stylish traveling trunk, which stands by with open lid.

A trotting-wagon from Brewster's, on Broadway, is to be sold for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, the purchaser to have the privilege of exchanging it for any other in the establishment whence it came, providing he pay the difference should there be any.

Bangs, Merwin & Co. have sent a choice collection of books amounting to $2,500 worth.

The table of the "Fifth-avenue Presbyterian" Church has a large doll, whose costume combines the national colors in an artistic arrangement of drapery, which conceals beneath the outer display all the appurtenances of a lady's work-stand; everything about the little table which composes the concealed body is marked by the same combination of colors. Upon her head rests a golden crown inscribed "Columbia."

"St. Paul's" Methodist Church is distinguished by objects of fine art, rich oil paintings by native artists, and marvelous creations in needlework. A banner of indescribable richness waves above this table, and overshadows the entrance to the outer room. The Church of the "Transfiguration" is next represented, and is remarkable for the originality of the designs which adorn it; some of these, in similitudes of the "contraband," are inexpressively ludicrous.

Mr. Isaac Bell's table has a centre-piece familiar to all citizens of New-Orleans or Havana. It is the old "*Marchande*," who perambulates the streets with her great shallow basket suspended from her neck, its surface covered with temptingly arranged nicknacks in every concelvable shape. A beautiful pastel at this table, by Mrs. Russel, represents a Roman female head of exquisite beauty. Upon the next stand to this, is an establishment labeled "McClellan's baby"—an infant of goodly proportions laid snugly to sleep beneath a bed cover of the American flag crocheted in wool. All the appurtenances of the couch are highly emblematic of patriotic taste, and it is said that the slumbering eyelids will unclose if the beholder pronounces the name of McClellan. True to the word it does; but the lady attending manages to lift its head a little at that auspicious moment, which has something to do with the phenomena; a little secret spring in the back answering to that light pressure, and opening the pretty eyes. Mrs. Haughwout enhances the attractions of her table by a chair which she presents to her visitors, who, upon sitting down, find themselves apprised of their exact weight, which the lady gives them in round numbers, at the rate of five cents for the information. This chair netted $4 the first night.

Mrs. Ashmore has a model fine lady, with a wardrobe comprising every requisite for making an appearance in the "best society"—seventeen suits in all.

The "Ferris Institute," situated at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-third-street, is handsomely represented, the attractions lying quite as much *behind* the table as upon it.

The refreshment table presided over by Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Lorenzo Draper sparkles with silver, crystal and rarest porcelain. The contents of a certain inexhaustible punch-bowl upon this table brought, under the favorable auspices of the latter lady, *forty* dollars, at one shilling a glass, upon the opening night.

Mrs. Morford's Christmas Tree will make glad some little groups who will be imbued with love of the tri-color, as seen in the tiny lanterns gleaming among its heavy green shade. "Calvary Episcopal" Church is to have its already brilliant collection increased by the addition of a number of valuable album sketches by American artists. They are presented by a gentleman who has expended hundreds of dollars in their selection.

"Trinity Chapel" table exposed objects of rare value for foreign shores, some of them rich in classic associations. Japanese trays, with their rich and unique furniture only eclipsed by specimens of home industry, (and home intellect, too,) for side by side with the snug and neatly made little night wrappings of infancy, were arranged the prettily bound and instructive volumes of Mrs. Barrow, called "Fairy Night-caps" and "Big Night-caps," which are filled with stories, to aid the nurse in tranquilizing the thoughts of her little charge.

One of the Catholic tables is distinguished by specimens of Shaker workmanship in various objects of utility, such as baskets, boxes, &c., &c. Conspicuous at the back ground of this table hung a hideous human form, suspended by the neck just vis-a-vis to another figure similarly dependent; they are respectively designated as Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State.

The "Union" is the name of a most attractive table in this vicinity, which is resplendent with new and original designs for parlor ornamentation, many of them being recent importations from Paris, and are yet novelties in the French market. The handiwork of our own fair countrywomen holds no second-rate position amid these costly foreign devices.

The Quaker table, which is next, prides itself upon its complete outfits for babies, living and artificial. Its beautiful variety of infants' sacks, knit in finest wool, are a very desirable feature for the contemplation of mothers.

Half hidden by this table comes a stand which the pen fails to describe; not that it flashes bewilderingly upon the passer by as some of the tables do, but in its exquisite details none but the critical eye of taste could do it justice, and that only in appreciative admiration, not description. The nationalities of America and Ireland are so delicately commingled, and again so contrasted in singular effects, brought about by the arrangement of the wares, the colors, the drapery, and even minutia of skillful decorations, that persons involuntarily seated themselves before it for a good long study. Two little flags, one of our Union, the other of the Emerald Isle, are held aloft at either extreme of the stand by figures arranged in national emblems of the two countries. The Irish flag has encircling its heavy embroidery of shamrock-leaves the motto "*Cead Mille Falthe*," which means "a hundred thousand welcomes."

The entire arrangement and collection of those articles was the work of one busy hand and benevolent heart—Mrs. Jane B. Andrews. In the centre of the south end of the hall stands the table of the "Collegiate" churches—Dutch Reformed. A most appropriate emblematic centre-piece is an exquisite model of a church, its stained-glass windows gleaming from a light which is within. Above the space occupied by the tables are gracefully canopied two rich "Star-Spangled" banners, drawn together at a point, upon which perches the American eagle. All around the table are heavy folds, and braided wreaths of the National colors. Another interesting feature of this table is a collection of the photographic likenesses of the four clergymen now officiating in the Collegiate churches. Great things were expected of this Society, which has beautified our City with church edifices, that are the wonder of strangers and the pride of their patrons, and no disappointment is felt as the visitor lingers before the stand which represents them.

Space will not allow a more detailed description of all that remains to be told, of stand after stand, each peculiar in its array of exquisite rarities, and the mention of one more will suffice. It is the centre object of the room, and represents the three "Universalist" churches of our City. A shell basket is shown here, which the daring hand may touch before the eye is persuaded that the fine sprays and tendrils are really composed all of tiny glistening white shells.

Pearl, gold, silver and crystal, rich stands of ebony, ivory and rare woods, combine to render this stand worthy to be the centre of attraction in this unprecedentedly *recherché* exhibition.

The Bazaar is thrown open to visitors at 11 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 10½ P. M.

Policemen are in constant attendance at the entrance and throughout the saloons, to prevent any confusion.

It is rumored that a large sum—thousands of dollars—are already accumulated to the credit of the Association, in one of the City banks.

It is to be hoped that the result of the whole enterprise will reflect lasting credit upon the name the women of New-York have already acquired, for persevering energy in the cause of benevolence.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—DRAFTING IN NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Louisville, Thursday, Dec. 12.

I have news from Nashville to the 6th. Indignation at Gov. Harris' order to raise troops by draft from the militia, was intense even among the Secessionists. The *Daily Gazette* denounced it in *unmeasured terms, declaring it worse than Lincoln's call for men to "subdue the South."* In the Fourth Ward of Nashville, Capt. Patterson *refused to obey the order for conscription*, but was afterward forced to obedience by a threat of Court-martial. In South Nashville, on the 2d inst., a mob of more than one hundred men rushed upon the Governor's officers and broke up the boxes used in drafting. A fight ensued between the Confederate brigands and the people, in which two persons were killed and ten or twelve wounded.

Gov. Harris was compelled to keep his room at the St. Cloud up to the time my informant left, under strong guard, for fear of assasination by the incensed people. He had received many anonymous letters threatening his life. Col. Henry Claiborne, of the militia, was also afraid to show his head on the streets. In the midst of distress and public indignation, both rebels and loyal men were delighted to learn that J. O. Griffith, financial proprietor of the Nashville *Union and American*—a pestilent original Secessionist—and Hugh McCrea, an Irish original Secessionist, who had been the most violent member of the Vigilance Committee, were among those drawn for militia service. Three starchy wholesale dry goods merchants, Alfred Adams, Tom Fite and W. S. Akin, had also been selected to shoulder the musket.

Unfortunate gentry of "the better classes," who had fallen victims to the King's conscription, were hiring substitutes. *They were offering as high as $2,000 for Southern mud-sills to fill their places.*

The famine prices of provisions were becoming frightful. Coffee could with difficulty be had at $1 10 per pound; butter was worth 50 cents per pound, and more needful articles were selling in proportion. There were over two thousand sick soldiers in the Nashville hospitals.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNIONISTS.

From the Jonesboro' Union, Nov. 30.

In Carter County a large number of those more or less implicated in the late rebellion voluntarily came forward and delivered up their arms and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America. The principal ringleaders, however, have fled up to Johnson County, or elsewhere. None of the bridge burners have been taken that we have heard of. Some spasms of the rebellion yet exist on the upper borders of the Buffalo—in the Limestone Cove and the Crab Orchard, in Carter County, and in Gressy Cove, in this county. We hope, however, that it will all subside in a short time, and that we will have peace again—"that each man shall repose beneath his own vine and fig tree, and none to molest him or make him afraid."

Last week we referred briefly to an outbreak reported to have taken place in the north part of this county. We have been informed that a band of about five hundred insurgents had collected near Sweeney's Mill, in the English District, in Greene County, during the close of last week, and that Major Ledbetter, of Col. Stovall's Georgia Regiment, accompanied by some three or four hundred militia volunteers, had crossed over from Greenville to disperse them. On approaching the vicinity of the mill the insurgents fled, horse, foot and dragoon, in all directions. Some twenty were captured on or near the spot, and many more have since been taken. A few of them were discharged on taking the oath of allegiance, but most of them were "sent on." The insurrection was completely "crushed out." Ledbetter had some 300 of his regulars with him and some pieces of artillery, whilst the volunteers flocked in from all sides from Washington, Green, Hawkins and Sullivan, and came near surrounding the insurgents. As it was, they had scampered away over the hills, being followed by a few rounds of artillery fired in their rear as they fled up the mountain sides. It is stated that David Fry, who was at the head of the disturbances in Greene County, last summer, was concerned in this affair, as also Patton, the representative of this county, and Jack Basket, from Campbell's district.

THE BRIDGE BURNING.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of the 7th, makes the following allusion to the recent affair at Whippoorwill Station, on the Memphis Branch Railroad:

"On Wednesday night a detachment of the enemy's cavalry made a dash for the Memphis Branch Railroad and succeeded in burning a portion of the Whippoorwill bridge, taking eleven prisoners of the guard stationed there. Though wholly unaccompanied with danger, this is the most brilliant exploit of the war in Kentucky. And though the damage done is trifling, and has been repaired ere this, the injury to the Southern cause is serious out of all proportion to the loss sustained. The movement of the Federal scouts will excite a feeling of uneasiness and apprehension in the country, discouraging Southern men and encouraging the few Lincolnites in this section. And there is no excuse for it. Not a Federal scout should be allowed to remain an hour on this side of Green River. We have nearly five thousand cavalry here, dying in their tents for want of exercise and employment, and it is a shame that the enemy's pickets are permitted to ravage the country on our flanks and in our rear with perfect impunity. And yet they might without risk plunder the farm-houses of our friends within seven miles of Bowling Green, instead of burning bridges within seven miles of Russellville. Fortunately, the enemy did not know how entirely unprotected the country was, and made off before the bridge was seriously injured, and before the Memphis train came down, which they might have captured."

TO THE SPECULATORS.

The following is a joint resolution recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature:

Whereas, It is believed that there are persons in the State of Tennessee who are so lost to patriotism as to engage in speculation in articles necessary to the maintenance and comfort of the army of the South, in many instances, assuming the character of agents to the military authorities, they have, it is believed, purchased many articles from the honest and patriotic masses at extremely low prices, which they have and will turn over to the army at immense profits, thus robbing the patriotic masses of their substance, the soldier of articles necessary to smooth his rugged pathway, placing the prices of necessaries of life out of the reach of his family, and increasing the cost of everything purchased by the War Department; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we, the Representatives of the people, do solemnly declare the action of such people as wholly unworthy the name of Tennesseeans, unpatriotic, selfish and contemptible, and recommend the producing classes of Tennessee to give no countenance to such speculators, sell them nothing, avoid them as you would a leper or Judas Iscariot.

KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of a Nashville paper, writing from Bowling Green on the 2d, gives the following account of John C. Breckinridge's recent exploits:

"Our regiment, (the Second) together with the Third and Fourth Kentucky, the First Kentucky Cavalry, Lyon's Artillery, under command of Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge, left our camp at this place on Sunday, the 17th ult., for the purpose of meeting the Yankees, who, it was reported, had crossed the river at Rochester, Butler County, and was advancing on Russelville, under the traitor Crittenden. In consequence of the roads being very bad, almost impassable, we travelled quite slowly. The boys, who had been penned up here in camp for weeks past, were glad to again get out to the country.

On Monday we passed through Shakertown, where live the 'gentlemen of peace,' who, surrounded by every luxury of life, neither feel nor understand the importance of the agitating movements that are daily transpiring around them, but with the true spirit of their ancestors, pursue daily avocations as if nothing had transpired, and all was yet peace. These good people will neither sell nor give to the soldiers, who are protecting their homes, but claim to be perfectly neutral. As our little army passed through their streets, both sexes gathered in squads, and in their curious and peculiar way wished us success.

Wednesday we passed through Russellville, which, like Bowling Green, is filled with refugees, who have been compelled to flee from their homes in Northern Kentucky. After hard walking over a rough and muddy road, we pitched our tents at Rochester on Sunday evening, and found, as we might have expected, that the Yankees had recrossed the river and fled, fearing, I suppose, that 'Buckner's Indians' were after them, and that they would spring upon and scalp them ere they could fly the country.

Butler County is almost solely inhabited by Lincolnites, and, indeed, it seems a fitting place for such creatures. Where you find an educated and reading man, in nine cases out of ten he is Southern in sentiment, but dare not express himself."

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Tazewell, C. H., Va., thus speaks of Gen. Marshall:

"Great rejoicing throughout this section of country, and particularly in Eastern Kentucky, is going on in consequence of the appointment and arrival here of Brig.-Gen. Humphrey Marshall (?) His name is legion, and it seems, from the many encomiums passed on him, it is the right man in the right place. His appointment seems to give universal satisfaction. I mark for him a brilliant military career. He left this place a few days since in company with a regiment under command of Col. Trigg and Lieut.-Col. H. A Edmondson, from Christiansburgh. He will rendezvous in this county for a few days, until they receive reinforcements, and then proceed on to Kentucky, by way of Grundy, Buchanan County."

A letter dated Centreville, Nov 21, says:

"The statement in my last that we would shortly return to Kentucky was rather premature. I am forced to believe, notwithstanding the 'very reliable authority' upon which I based it, although we all yet have an undefined hope that such will be the case. A few days after Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden was promoted to a Major-General a vote of the officers was taken whether or not we would go to Cumberland Gap, provided Gen. Crittenden could obtain permission, and of course they all voted to go there or any place else, provided it was to Kentucky. What the result of this will be has not transpired. But I am inclined to the belief that when the Board that is reorganizing the army and classing the regiments according to their State reaches us, they will allow us to go back, as there are no more exiles here except the Maryland boys."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 30th ult., contains the following belligerent paragraphs:

"At 11 o'clock last night the heavens, to the southwest, were brilliantly illuminated with the patriotic flames ascending from burning cotton. As the spectators witnessed it, they involuntarily burst forth with cheer after cheer, and each heart was warmed as with a new pulse. Such a people can never be subjugated. Let the holy flames continue to ascend, and let the demons of hell, who come here on their diabolical errand, learn a lesson and tremble. Let the torch be applied wherever the invader pollutes our soil, and let him find, as is meet, that our people will welcome him only with devastation and ruin. Our people are in earnest—men, women and children—and their sacrifices will ascend as a sacred holocaust to God, crying aloud for vengeance against the fiends in human shape, who are disgracing humanity, trampling down civilization, and would blot out Christianity.

Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Some are authorized by military authorities to destroy their crops to prevent ravages by the enemy. Plantations on North Edisto and in the neighborhood, and elsewhere on the coast of South Carolina, are one sheet of flames and smoke.

The commanding officers at all of the exposed points on our coast have received positive instructions to burn or destroy all property which cannot be conveniently taken away, and is likely to be seized by the enemy.,,

A correspondent writes to the *Mercury*, of Nov. 6, as follows: "A foray was planned into the enemy's country last night, which resulted very successfully. For some time the enemy has been 'excursioning it' in large parties, to Bull's Island, distant some five or six miles from this place, making it a dépôt for runaway negroes and plunder, and a station whence they could be transferred to Hilton Head. Last night a party of thirty or forty went down, under command of Capt. Kirk, with muffled oars, hoping to secure some 'food for the halter.' The Yankees, however, had exercised so laudable a prudence that they had all retired to their stronghold on Hilton Head. By slipping rapidly and silently up the bluff, however, they succeeded in astonishing some forty 'contrabands,' who were politely conducted to the boat, and returned this morning to their lawful owners. Having applied a match to the Corn House (the cotton was already burned,) and looked in vain for a Yankee physiognomy, they returned to Bluffton, arriving at dawn."

The *Mercury* of the 27th says: "The steamer *Gen. Clinch*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, brings the following information from the Sea Islands: On Monday last, while at South Edisto, discovered four of the enemy's fleet near by, consisting of one side-wheel steamer and three propellers. They soon commenced exchanging signals, and immediately after steamed for St. Helena Ship Bar, the side-wheel boat leading. They all went rapidly up to a position near Otter Island, and fired some shell ashore to see if they could uncover any masked batteries, and finding none, they ventured to land in their boats. Capt. Dexter, of the *Clinch*, says their pilots are thoroughly acquainted with all the channels around, and there is little doubt but that they are composed of men whom our Sea Island cotton and rice planters employed for years to bring their crops to market. They hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound."

MISSOURI.

Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

President Davis to-day sent a message to the Executive session of Congress concerning the secession of Missouri, accompanied by an able letter from Gov. Jackson. Also an act dissolving the Union with the United States, and an act ratifying the Provisional Government, and the Convention between the Comsioners of Missouri and those of the Confederate States.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Feliciana, Graves County, Ky., says: "Yesterday a lady from Paducah was arrested near our camp, and upon her person was found a large package of letters written to our boys at home. They had been intercepted somewhere in transit, and had, no doubt, either been or were intended to be taken to Paducah. This fact plainly shows that Lincoln has emissaries fingering our mail."

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following extract of a letter from Secretary Memminger: "We cannot prevent the possession of any minor points on the sea coast by the fleet of the enemy, but I trust that, whenever they may leave their ships, our countrymen will give them a Carolina reception. I hope that every planter will burn before them every blade of grass."

The following is a copy of the recent proclamation of Gov. Johnson, "Provisional Governor" of Kentucky, to which we have already alluded: "Instructed by the Legislative Council of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky, I hereby notify and command all Sheriffs and other officers engaged in collecting the revenues due the State of Kentucky for the year 1861, and previous years, to pay the same into the Treasury of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky, at Bowling Green, as fast as with reasonable diligence such collections may be made."

The Clarksville (Va.) *Jeffersonian* of Nov. 29 says: "A large number of sick and disabled soldiers reached here from Hopkinsville on Thursday night and Friday. As no notice had been given of the intention to send them here, and as there is no hospital here, it became necessary to put them temporarily in such buildings as were found vacant. The Courthouse was hastily prepared and stowed full. The citizens stepped forward with their usual humanity and public spirit to afford such relief as was in their power."

The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies and speculations in breadstuffs, and other articles of general use and consumption. The bill enumerates salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, osnaburgs, kerseys, leather, shoes, cotton cards, or wool cards as the articles which must not be sold at speculative prices. It allows the owner of any of these articles to sell them at an advance of 60 per cent. upon their price last April.

The Athens (Ala.) *Post* understands some transactions in wheat, first quality, have been made here this week, at $1 50 per bushel. These are terrible times on the poor farmers! Wheat only one dollar and a half per bushel, and pork selling at the low figure of ten cents per pound, and everything else they have to sell in proportion. We don't see how the poor fellows are to get along!

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says the first special messenger of the Southwestern Express Company left there on the 26th for Tampico. The tariff of charges is as follows: Single letters (half-ounce) to Mexico and Cuba, $1; to Europe and the United States, $1 25. Letters for the United States will be examined by a Committee appointed by Gov. Moore.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Nov. 1 says: "The brig *Dolphin* was raised at the Yard yesterday afternoon. There were no guns aboard, and just enough of her left to float her. Her copper, bolts, &c., however, were well worth the trouble and expense of raising her.

Fletcher Briggs, a young man from Nelson County, attached to the Sixth Kentucky Regiment rebel troops, died at Bowling Green on the 23d November, a sacrifice to Buckner's villainy. He left a brother in the hospital very ill.

Two fine horses, *Kentucky* and *Glancer*, arrived at Memphis on Sunday from Louisiana, in care of Col. Coleman—the former for Gen. Breckinridge and the latter for Col. Keene Richards. They are fine animals, and were forwarded to Bowling Green.

The *Pennsylvania*, we learn, will be the next raised. Visits have been paid her by the divers, and they represent her 68-pounders all in good order. Her 32s, however, are all bursted."

The Episcopal Convention of Alabama, at its late session, elected, by a unanimous vote of the clerical and lay orders, Rev. Richard Wilmer, D. D., of Henrico, Bishop of that Diocese.

We find the following dispatches in the Memphis papers:

Richmond, Dec. 6.—Eighteen Yankee prisoners, mostly Dutch, arrived last evening.

Three fine locomotives, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been added to the motive power of the Virginia Central Railroad.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday an ordinance giving the Government power to seize salt in private hands was laid upon the table—Ayes, 44; Noes, 36.

Manassas, Dec. 6.—The new hospital building is now complete, and everything in readiness for the efficient care of the sick and wounded. The new Quartermaster's and Commissary's dépôt is nearly completed, and articles forwarded from the South for the army will hereafter be guarded and protected.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* says there are 15,000 Kentuckians in the rebel army.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, DEC. 16, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held Dec. 16, 1861, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the City Canvassers be and he is hereby authorized to publish the official report of the City canvass in the following papers: New-York Daily *Transcript*, New-York Daily Times, New-York *Herald*, *Staats Zeitung*, Weekly *Leader*, *Sunday Atlas*, *Irish American* and *Metropolitan Record*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS of the City of New-York, in relation to votes cast for Mayor, a Police Justice to fill vacancy in Third District, occasioned by the decease of J. Sherman Brownell; a Constable of the First, Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, to fill vacancies occasioned by death or other causes; an Alderman in each of the Aldermanic District of the City having an even numerical designation; six Councilmen in each of the four Senatorial Districts of the City; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; one Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such other school offices as have become vacant by resignation, or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers, of the City of New-York, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, in said City, on the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth days of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City, at the Election held December third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, was seventy-four thousand three hundred and ninety-five.

Of which George Opdyke received twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which C. Godfrey Gunther received twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Fernando Wood received twenty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which twenty were blank.

Of which one was an informal or defective ballot.

And of which sixty were scattering votes.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice for the Third Judicial District, *to fill vacancy*, occasioned by decease of J. Sherman Brownell, was seven thousand nine hundred and nine.

Of which William Dodge received two thousand five hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John J. Shaw received two thousand and forty-one.

Of which James M. Murray received two thousand and twenty-seven.

Of which R. Livingston Linn received eight hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Martin Waters received four hundred and eleven.

Of which two were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

FOR CONSTABLES.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the First Ward, to fill vacancy, for one year, was one thousand four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Matthew Bierne received eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Thomas Roach received five hundred and eighty-two.

And of which two were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Ninth Ward to fill vacancy, for one year, was four thousand three hundred and forty.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received one thousand nine hundred and five.

Of which Paschal R. Perry received one thousand four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harman B. Goodrich received seven hundred and twenty-one.

Of which James C. W. Acker received one hundred and thirteen.

Of which one hundred and twenty-one were blank.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was three thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Of which William Hogencamp, Jr., received one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which Thomas Lynch received one thousand five hundred and forty-two.

Of which John H. Carr received three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which five were blank.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Of which William Walsh received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine

Of which Richard Barry received nine hundred and seventy.

Of which Charles McCarthy received forty-five.

Of which four were blank.

And of which twenty were scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourth Alderman District, was four thousand nine hundred and sixty.

Of which Charles H. Hall received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William H. Charlick received one thousand one hundred and eighty-three.

Of which James McMahon received one thousand one hundred and fifty-four.

Of which James Bagley received six hundred and twenty.

Of which Andrew Shehan received five hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Reuben C. Mills received thirty-nine.

Of which eighteen were blank.

And of which twenty-eight were scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District, was four thousand five hundred and forty-two.

Of which James Reed received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

Of which James Durning received one thousand two hundred and eleven.

Of which George W. Anderson received eight hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John H. Collins received three hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John Commerford received one hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which John Van Tine received one hundred and forty-four.

Of which fifteen were blank.

And of which twenty-six were scattering votes.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District, was five thousand five hundred and eleven.

Of which Peter Mitchell received two thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Peter McKnight received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which John Lewis received one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which one was blank.

And of which thirty-three were scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which George A. Jeremiah received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which William A. Smalley received one thousand one hundred and seventy-five

Of which Arba K. Maynard received thirty-five.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which thirty-one were scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District, was five thousand six hundred and nine.

Of which Francis I A. Boole received two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Bernard Kelly received two thousand seven hundred and eleven.

Of which thirty-one were blank.

And of which thirty-four were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Of which John D. Ottiwell received one thousand two hundred and eighty.

Of which Gilbert M. Platt received one thousand and seventy-four.

Of which Samuel B. Ruggles received nine hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Henry M. Condon received nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Richard Murphy received five hundred.

Of which Edward L. Corlies received ten.

Of which James Harper received seven.

And of which William Tilden received one.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, was three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Of which Thomas McSpedon received one thousand one hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Charles McCarthy received five hundred and forty-nine.

Of which George M. Harpel received three hundred and fourteen.

And of which eight were blank.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Fourth Senatorial District, was one hundred and five thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Hogan received seven thousand two hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received six thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Alexander H. McGarren received six thousand and twenty-six.

Of which Charles E. Hagan received four thousand four hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Harris Bogert received five thousand three hundred and forty-five.

Of which Cornelius Desmond received seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John Healy received eight thousand two hundred and nine.

Of which George A. Barney received eight thousand four hundred and forty-six.

Of which Morgan Jones received nine thousand four hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Joseph Hughes received five thousand and sixty-five.

Of which James Sandford received six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

Of which James Hayes received eight thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

Of which Adolphus Boorst received three thousand nine hundred and sixty.

Of which William H. Sagur received one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John M. Gallagher received one thousand nine hundred and six.

Of which Joseph W. Hawkes received five thousand and ninety-nine.

Of which Thomas Outwater received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Joseph D. Costa received four thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

Of which William G. Schenck received two.

Of which John P. Huggins received two.

Of which Francis Duffy received two hundred and seventy-two.

Of which John A. Andrews received forty-eight.

Of which B. W. Barloo received one.

Of which two hundred and forty-four were blank.

And of which one hundred and eighty-nine were scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Michael Cassidy received three thousand seven hundred and sixty.

Of which John McConnell received five thousand and seventy-four.

Of which Edward Costello received four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Frederick Repper received six thousand eight hundred and six.

Of which Andrew Mulligan received three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Peter Weirich received four thousand and four.

Of which Michael C. Gross received eight thousand one hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received six thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Of which Anthony Miller received seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which John H. Houghkirk received five thousand three hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Edward C. Maloy received five thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which John Ryan received seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Thomas G. Hall received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

Of which William Boeckel received four thousand six hundred and forty.

Of which Simon Hazleton received six thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Henry A. Smith received four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Eli Taylor received three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Of which George F. Steinbrenner received five thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Joseph Lyons received one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Jackson Bumstead received seven hundred and twenty.

Of which Patrick Burns received six hundred and ninety-four.

Of which John Murphy received one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael G. A. Dinkle received four.

Of which George P. Stutzman received one.

Of which James Gallagher received three.

Of which one hundred and seventy-one were blank.

And of which eighty-six were scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District, was ninety-two thousand six hundred and forty-three.

Of which John G. Haviland received three thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Henry K. Blauvert received ninety-eight.

Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Arthur Ahmuty received six thousand three hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Richard O'Brien received three thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Charles L. Perine received ninety-one.

Of which James O'Neill received five thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received six thousand three hundred and seventy.

Of which John B. Ryer received three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

Of which James Fareley received three thousand four hundred and six.

Of which Joseph Smyth received three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Alexander H. Keech received eight thousand one hundred and eighty-six.

Of which James Gedney received seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Abraham Lent received eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William Orton received seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which George Ross received seven thousand and thirty-four.

Of which Thomas Stevenson received eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Frank W. Ballard received seven hundred and two.

Of which Harvey T. Cleaveland received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which George L. Cannon received six hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Edward Colgate received eight.

Of which Aaron H. Bean received two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Michael Hughes received fifty.

Of which William E. Noble received one.

Of which Charles Meyers received one.

Of which John Maralious received nine hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Zebulon L. Ely received two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Frank O'Brien received one.

Of which John Horan received nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Holden received one.

Of which Rody Wrene received two.

Of which John Riley received two.

Of which John Fitzsimmons received two.

Of which John Bryce received one.

Of which Benjamin F. Mannierre received seven.

Of which James W. Gerard received nine.

Of which Alexander T. Stewart received nine.

Of which David D. Field received one.

Of which Peter Goelet received eight.

Of which S. T. Russel received one.

Of which William F. Havemeyer received five.

Of which C. F. Fowler received four.

Of which George Griswold received six.

Of which B. Solomon received six.

Of which James Brinkerhoff received four.

Of which D. Alonzo Cushman received two.

Of which George Briggs received one hundred and six.

Of which George A. Hearn received one.

Of which Jacob Cram received one.

Of which James A. Smith received one.

Of which Horatio Worcester received one.

Of which Alfred A. Valentine received one.

Of which Jacob Little received one.

Of which David L. White received forty-two.

Of which forty-five were blank.

And of which one hundred and seven were scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District, was one hundred and seventeen thousand and seventy-five.

Of which William Harris received four thousand three hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Francis J. McDonough received three thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Of which Keyron Perkins received five thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Lyons received four thousand three hundred and ten.

Of which Thomas A. Dunn received four thousand one hundred and ninety.

Of which Samuel K. N. Kepner received five thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Alexander Brandon received six thousand eight hundred.

Of which John Brice received seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Luke Curnen received five thousand nine hundred and ten.

Of which Jacob M. Long received seven thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Of which John Cavanagh received five thousand five hundred and eighty-four.

Of which William Joyce received five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotter received seven thousand six hundred and forty-four.

Of which John Cooper, Jr., received six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Thomas Ogilvie received six thousand one hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Charles C. Pinckney received eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Michael Snyder received eight thousand six hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Hamlin Babcock received eight thousand four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which William Oakley received eight hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Samuel D. Bingham received six hundred and eighty-four.

Of which O. Sloan Holden received ninety-four.

Of which Alfred R. Booth received one thousand one hundred and sixteen.

Of which John B. Dingledein received nine hundred and fifty-four.

Of which two were defective ballots.

Of which one hundred and ninety were blank.

And of which thirty-three were scattering votes.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which James Woods received eight hundred and thirty-seven.

And of which William Jennett received six hundred and thirty.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was four hundred and one.

Of which James F. Horan received two hundred and forty-four.

And of which William H. Maloney received one hundred and fifty-seven.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Edward B. Heath received two hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Ira A. Libby received one hundred and eighty-four.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was two thousand and sixty.

Of which Peter Meade received nine hundred and seven.

Of which James Reily received six hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Henry G. Leask received four hundred and fifty-six.

And of which five were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Thomas F. Weaver received four hundred and one.

Of which William H. Johnston received six hundred and sixteen.

Of which James M. Tuthill received nine hundred and sixty-one.

And of which five were blank votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

Of which Timothy Brennan received two thousand and sixty-four.

Of which John Ward received six hundred and forty-two.

Of which ten were blank.

And of which three were scattering voter.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand six hundred and sixteen.

Of which Bernard Smyth received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Daniel Coger received one thousand six hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Thomas Mullen received two hundred and forty-five.

And of which seventeen were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was three thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Walter W. Adams received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Edwin Wainwright received one thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which five were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Jacob C. Bogert received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Albert G. Bogert received one thousand five hundred and seventy eight.

Of which twelve were blank.

And of which nine were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Daniel Slote received one thousand four hundred and two.

And of which Joseph W. Lester received one thousand one hundred and thirty-three votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was five thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Richard L. Larremore received two thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Of which Samuel S. Acker received two thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which thirty-one were blank.

And of which forty-two were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Charles Boyce received one thousand four hundred and forty-six.

Of which Samuel R. Hills received seven hundred and two.

Of which George W. Jenkins received six hundred and thirty-three.

And of which seventeen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which John H. Trapp received one thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Charles G. Shaver received one thousand three hundred and fourteen.

And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and forty.

Of which William S. Wilhelm received one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

Of which Francis O'Reilly received seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Charles Whitlock received two hundred and fourteen.

Of which five were blanks.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Edward Robinson, Jr., received one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Benjamin W. Blanchard received eight hundred and five.

Of which five were blank.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand and fifty-six.

Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received two thousand three hundred and thirty-six.

Of which William J. Haskett received one thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

Of which one was blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand and seventeen.

Of which James L. Miller received two thousand two hundred and ten.

Of which Henry A. Burr received two thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Thomas McCormick received one thousand six hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Samuel S. Acker received eleven.

Of which Richard L. Larremore received twenty.

And of which seventy-four were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was four thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William E. Curtis received three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Lemuel Bangs received one thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Of which Patrick Ford received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Hugh M. Herrick received one thousand two hundred and thirty.

Of which Richard S. Gray received six hundred and eleven.

And of which two were blank.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand two hundred and twenty.

Of which James Moore received two thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

Of which John Quackenbush received one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Samuel Sinclair received nine hundred and sixty-six.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Andrew V. Stout received two thousand six hundred and eleven.

Of which David Wetmore received one thousand five hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Jacob Vanderpool received fourteen.

Of which five were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was four thousand and sixty-eight.

Of which Adna H. Underhill received two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Nathaniel C. Husted received one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Of which eighteen were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

FOR INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand four hundred and six.

Of which Thomas Salmon received seven hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Charles Moore received six hundred and ten.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward, *for full term*, was three hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James H. Ward received two hundred and thirty-one.

And of which James Raymond received one hundred and sixty-seven.

Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward, *to fill vacancy*, was three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which John P. Richards received two hundred and twenty-nine.

And of which Junius E. Kingsley received one hundred and sixty-eight.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which George F. Dewland received two hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Nathaniel Huggins received one hundred and ninety-one.

And of which nine were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was two thousand and thirty-six.

Of which Matthew McGowan received nine hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Peter J. Tully received six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Gustav Ramsperger received three hundred and ninty-seven.

Of which nine were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was one thousand nine hundred and eigty-three.

Of which Henry Hopkinson received one thousand and two.

Of which David D. Acker received nine hundred and seventy-six.

And of which five were blank votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was two thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

Of which Hildebrand Von Glahn received two thousand and ten.

Of which Patrick Cullen received six hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which three were scattering.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was three thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Henry M. Jones received one thousand four hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Samuel J. Longworth received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Thomas Rice received two hundred and thirty-four.

Of which one was blank.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was three thousand and ninety.

Of which John Dixon received one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James F. Gallagher received one thousand one hundred and twenty.

Of which Benjamin F. Miller received fifty-eight.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was four thousand five hundred and sixteen.

Of which Andrew J. Matthewson received one thousand seven hundred and six.

Of which George F. Merklee received two thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Of which sixteen were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was two thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Z. Francis Barnes received one thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Stephen Lane, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and forty-three.

Of which Martin Herrick received one hundred and forty-one.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was five thousand two hundred and forty-one.

Of which Seamen Johnson received two thousand seven hundred and eight.

Of which Edward Miehling received two thousand four hundred and forty-five.

Of which fifty-two were blank.

And of which thirty-six were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, *full term*, was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

Of which John U. Gent received one thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Andrew Armstrong received nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which William Walsh received five hundred and eighty-three.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, *to fill vacancy*, was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Benjamin Moore received one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Marcellus E. Rancall received eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Henry Waggoner received three hundred and eighty-three.

And of which seventeen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, tha the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Peter Relyea received one thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Oscar A. Nathusias received one thousand three hundred and forty-one.

And of which six were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and thirty-two.

Of which William Reynolds received one thousand four hundred and ninety.

Of which Joseph Shannon received six hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Alexander Willse received two hundred and sixty.

Of which ten were blank.

And of which nineteen were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was two thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

Of which S. Weir Roosevelt received one thousand five hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Charles Brown received eight hundred and six.

Of which three were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was four thousand and fifty-nine.

Of which Richard Martin received two thousand two hundred and nine.

Of which Jacob S. Moore received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Joseph Moore received fifty-eight.

Of which J. Moore received nineteen.

And of which two were blank.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Nicholas Segur received three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Henry Stephenson received one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Seaman Johnson received twenty-one.

Of which Edward Miehling received nine.

Of which William Hibbard received six hundred and thirty-nine.

And of which one hundred and twelve were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was four thousand six hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Frederick E. Mather received two thousand five hundred and twenty-one.

Of which George E. Metcalf received one thousand five hundred and seven.

Of which Henry J. Scudder received six hundred and forty.

And of which five were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Alfred P. Arnold received one thousand one hundred and ninety.

Of which John J. Russe received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which James Hogg received five hundred and two.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, was five thousand one hundred and sixty-three.

Of which William Ross received nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Thomas McKenzie received two thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Of which John McKechnie received one thousand six hundred and eleven.

Of which David Milleman received fifty-two.

And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

Of which W. Sterling Yard received two thousand six hundred and nineteen.

Of which Walter B. Roberts received one thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.

And of which four were blank votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was four thousand and eleven.

Of which John W. Bockhorn received two thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Ernest C. H. Stark received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Adam Roediger received twenty-six.

And of which twenty-five were scattering votes.

FOR TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, *for full term*, was two thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John Casey received eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received eight hundred and forty.

Of which Michael Sullivan received five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Michael St. George received six hundred and eighteen.

And of which six were scattering votes.

Vacancy—Three Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward, *to fill vacancy for three years*, was one thousand four hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Anton Meyer received eight hundred and twenty-eight.

And of which James Cleary received six hundred and six.

Vacancy—Two Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, *to fill vacancy for two years*, was one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which John S. Scully received eight hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John J. Murphy received five hundred and seventy-six.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, was eight hundred and one.

Of which Elias Dorlan received four hundred.

Of which William C. Church received two hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which George E. Carlton received one hundred and sixty-two.

And of which one was a blank vote.

THIRD WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward *for full term*, was nine hundred and eighteen.

Of which John Suhr received four hundred and fifty.

Of which John M. Mimnie received two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Samuel N. Lecompt received one hundred and eighty-six.

And of which four were scattering votes.

Vacancy—Three Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward, *to fill vacancy for three years*, was four hundred and sixty.

Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred ond seventy-seven.

Of which Dennis Flannigan received one hundred and seventy-nine.

And of which four were blank votes.

Vacancy—One Year.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward, *to fill vacancy for one year*, was four hundred and thirty-three.

Of which James McClusky received four hundred and thirty-three.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James White received one thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Charles Kelly received one thousand three hundred and thirty-two.

Of which John Moore received six hundred and ten.

Of which Richard O'Neil received four hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Mark Lanigan received three hundred and ninety-eight.

And of which two were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Charles A. Gray received four hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Cornelius Quinn received four hundred and sixty-four.

Of which William Myers received five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which William H. Burras received five hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Andrew W. Leggat received nine hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Francis R. Tillou received nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which one was blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, was five thousand four hundred and forty-five.

Of which Walter Roche received two thousand and sixty-five.

Of which Robert Conway received two thousand and twenty-three.

Of which Michael Duane received six hundred and ninety.

Of which William Cantwell received six hundred and sixty-six.

And of which two were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand two hundred and eight.

Of which Richard Poilton received one thousand six hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Edward M. Skidmore received one thousand six hundred and three.

Of which James Moore received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

Of which James Collins received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

Of which John Quinn received two hundred and thirty-five.

Of which William J. McDevitt received two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Morris Welch received one.

Of which Joseph White received one.

Of which one was blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was six thousand and sixteen.

Of which Joseph W. Kellogg received one thousand six hundred and eighty.

Of which Matthias Clark received one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

Of which William Cleary received one thousand two hundred and twenty-five.

Of which James A. Carolin received one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Joseph D. Martin received eighty-nine.

Of which twenty-eight were blank.

And of which fifteen were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, was nine thousand and twenty-seven.

Of which James W. Booth received three thousand and three.

Of which Ellery Denison received two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which John McNicol received one thousand four hundred and ninety.

Of which Henry J. West received one thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Of which William McCaffill received two thousand two hundred and eleven.

Of which Charles E. Kugler received one thousand four hundred.

Of which Gideon Ostrander received one thousand and forty-two.

Of which Edward A. Holsworth received one hundred and fourteen.

Of which John G. Otto received one hundred and ten.

And of which three were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was ten thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which Harvey C. Calkins received two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Lewis O'Brien received two thousand and three.

Of which Robert A. Barry received three thousand one hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Charles Perley, Jr., received three thousand and one.

Of which forty-five were blank.

And of which twenty-one were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was five thousand five hundred and two.

Of which James Giffin received seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which William Martin received one thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which James McCusker received five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which John Moore received one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Patrick McGann received one thousand two hundred and twenty-one.

Of which John B. Hobby received three hundred and nine.

And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was five thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Benjamin Hutchinson received one thousand three hundred and seven.

Of which James H. Irwin received one thousand four hundred and sixteen.

Of which Francis Coan received one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Frederick Holstein received one thousand four hundred and eighty-three.

And of which thirty were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which William J. Kane received one thousand five hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Patrick Quinn received two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which James H. Kenna received six hundred and sixty-five.

Of which John [illegible] received two hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Hugh Bennett received two hundred and nineteen.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, was four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Henry Panton received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which William Oothout received one thousand five hundred and sixty.

Of which Douglass Taylor received eight hundred and five.

Of which Frederick Widdows received seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which five were blank.

And of which two were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was eight thousand and thirty-six.

Of which Samuel Osgood received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John Jackson received one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Benjamin C. Wandell received two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Milton St. John received two thousand two hundred and twelve.

And of which five were scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael J. McCarthy received two thousand one hundred and nineteen.

Of which John L. Carberry received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Uel Reynolds received one thousand two hundred and seventeen.

Of which Harvey H. Woods received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Of which George P. Stuzman received two thousand four hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Jonathan H. Ransom received six hundred and seventy-three.

Of which William Hibbard received nine.

Of which Robert H. Barry received twenty-three.

Of which Charles Perley, Jr., received twenty-three.

Of which Harvey Calcin received nine.

Of which Lewis O'Brien received seven.

And of which one hundred and twelve were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was nine thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John Foster received two thousand two hundred.

Of which John O'Brien received one thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which John A. Foster received one thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Seymour A. Bunce received one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which James Reilly received one thousand one hundred and eighteen.

Of which William H. Neilson received six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which James W. Underhill received six hundred and forty-five.

And of which six were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, was seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Peter Gudenrath received one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Of which Julius Johnson received one thousand five hundred and seventy-two.

Of which John Hogan received one thousand and seventy-one.

Of which Charles H. Lyons received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Walter S. Pinckney received one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which James Hogg received fifty-five.

And of which two were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was ten thousand three hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Matthew McDougal received nine hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James L. Hastie received eight hundred and forty.

Of which Thomas M. Partridge received one thousand and ninety-seven.

Of which John Holderber received one thousand and forty-five.

Of which Mortimer G. Porter received one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which Gabriel Van Cott received one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Thomas A. Ledworth received one thousand five hundred and seventy-three.

Of which David Milleman received one thousand five hundred and thirty.

And of which twenty-six were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand three hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John Stephenson received two thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Edward C. Johnson received two thousand and seventy-nine.

Of which James J. Traynor received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Of which William C. Higgins received one thousand two hundred and six.

Of which John L. Noyes received nine hundred and ten.

Of which nine were blank.

Of which three were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was eight thousand and forty-eight.

Of which William Seebach received one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

Of which John S. Masterson received one thousand seven hundred and seventeen.

Of which Stephen N. Simonson received two thousand one hundred and ninety-six.

Of which David Clarke received two thousand and one.

Of which Charles E. Simms received one hundred and thirty-two.

Of which five were blank.

And of which twenty-eight were scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the vote given in the several election districts of said City, at the election held December third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

MAYOR.

That **George Opdyke**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

POLICE JUSTICE.

That **William E. Dodge**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice, to fill vacancy in the Third District, occasioned by the death of J. Sherman Brownell.

ALDERMEN.

That **William Walsh**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District.

That **Charles H. Hall**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.

That **James Reed**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District.

That **Peter Mitchell**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District.

That **George A. Jeremiah**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.

That **Francis I. A. Boole**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District.

That **John D. Ottiwell**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.

That **Terence Farley**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That

Morgan Jones, **James Hayes**,
George A. Barney, **John Healey**,
Cornelius Desmond, and **John Hogan**,

were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District.

That

Michael C. Gross, **Anthony Miller**,
John Ryan, **Samuel T. Webster**,
Frederick Repper, and **Simon Hazleton**,

were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Fifth Senatorial District.

That

Thomas Stevenson, **Abraham Lent**,
Alexander H. Keech, **William Orton**,
Wm. H. Gedney, and **George Ross**,

were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District.

That

Michael Snyder, **Hamlin Babcock**,
Charles C. Pinckney, **John Brice**,
Jacob M. Long, and **Jonathan T. Trotter**,

were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District.

CONSTABLES.

That **Michael Beirne**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Constable for the First Ward.

That **Ira C. [illegible]**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Constable for the Ninth Ward.

That **William [illegible], Jr.**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Constable for the Sixteenth Ward.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

That **James Woods**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the First Ward.

That **James F. Horan**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Second Ward.

That **Edward B. Heath**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Third Ward.

That **Peter Meade**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Fourth Ward.

That **James M. Tuthill**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Fifth Ward.

That **Timothy Brennan**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Sixth Ward.

That **Bernard Smyth**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Seventh Ward.

That **Walter W. Adams**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Eighth Ward.

That **Jacob C. Bogert**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Ninth Ward.

That **Daniel Slote**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Tenth Ward.

That **Richard L. Larremore**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Eleventh Ward.

That **Charles Boice**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Twelfth Ward.

That **John H. Trapp**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Thirteenth Ward.

That **William S. Wilhelm**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Fourteenth Ward.

That **Edward Robinson, Jr.**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Fifteenth Ward.

That **Samuel B. H. Vance**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Sixteenth Ward.

That **James L. Miller**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Seventeenth Ward.

That **William E. Curtis**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Eighteenth Ward.

That **Patrick Ford**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Nineteenth Ward.

That **James Moore**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Twentieth Ward.

That **Andrew V. Stout**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Twenty-first Ward.

That **Adna H. Underhill**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Commissioner for the Twenty-second Ward.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

That **Thomas Salmon**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the First Ward.

That **James H. Ward**, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected as School Inspector for the Second Ward, *for full term*.

That **John P. Richards**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Second Ward, *to fill vacancy*.

That **George F. Dewland**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Third Ward.

That **Matthew McGowan**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Fourth Ward.

That **Henry Hopkinson**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Fifth Ward.

That **Hildebrand Von Glahn**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Sixth Ward.

That **Samuel F. Longworth**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector f o the Seventh Ward.

That **John Dixon**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Eighth Ward.

That **George F. Merklee**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Ninth Ward.

That **Z. Francis Barnes**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Tenth Ward.

That **Seaman Johnson**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Eleventh Ward.

That **John U. Gent**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Twelfth Ward, *for full term*.

That **Benjamin Moore**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Twelfth Ward, *to fill vacancy*.

That **Peter Relyea**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Thirteenth Ward.

That **William Reynolds**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Fourteenth Ward.

That **S. Weir Roosevelt**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Fifteenth Ward.

That **Richard Martin**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Sixteenth War.

That **Nicholas Segur**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Seventeenth Ward.

That **Frederick E. Mather**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Eighteenth Ward.

That **John J. Russe**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Nineteen Ward.

That **Thomas McKenzie**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Twentieth Ward.

That **Wesley Sterling Yard**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Twenty-first Ward.

That **John W. Bockhorn**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Inspector for the Twenty-second Ward.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

That **James Fitzsimmons** and **John Casey**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the First Ward, *full term*.

That **Anton Meyer**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Trustee for the First Ward, *to fill vacancy for the term of three years*.

That **John S. Scully**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Trustee for the First Ward, *to fill vacancy for the term of two years*.

That **Elias Dorlan** and **William C. Church**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Second Ward.

That **John Suhr** and John M. Mimnie, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Third Ward, *full term*.

That **Joseph H. White**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Trustee for the Third Ward, *to fill vacancy for the term of three years*.

That **James McClusky**, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as School Trustee for the Third Ward, *to fill vacancy for the term of one year*.

That **Charles Kelly** and **James White**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Fourth Ward, *full term*.

That **Andrew W. Leggat** and **Francis R. Tillou**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Fifth Ward.

That **Walter Roche** and **Robert Conway**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Sixth Ward.

That **James Moore** and **James Collins**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Seventh Ward.

That **Matthias Clark** and **Joseph W. Kellogg**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Eighth Ward.

That **James W. Booth** and **Ellery Dennison**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Ninth Ward.

That **William McCaffill** and **Charles E. Kugler**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Tenth Ward.

That **Robert A. Barry** and **Charles Perley, Jr.**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Eleventh Ward.

That **William Martin** and **Patrick McGann**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Twelfth Ward.

That **Frederick Holstein** and **Francis Coan**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

That **Patrick Quinn** and **William J. Kane**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Fourteenth Ward.

That **William Oothout** and **Henry Panton**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Fifteenth Ward.

That **Benjamin C. Wandell** and **Milton St. John**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Sixteenth Ward.

That **George P. Stutzman** and **Michael J. McCarthy**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Seventeenth Ward.

That **John A. Foster** and **John O'Brien**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Eighteenth Ward.

That **Charles H. Lyons** and **Peter Gudenrath**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Nineteenth Ward.

That **Gabriel Van Cott** and **Mortimer G. Porter**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Twentieth Ward.

That **John Stephenson** and **Edward C. Johnson**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Twenty-first Ward.

That **Stephen N. Simonson** and **David Clarke**, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected as School Trustees for the Twenty-second Ward.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Chairman.

D. T. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT.

News from the Gulf, Tybee Island, and Port Royal.

Forty-eight Prisoners of War Brought to This Port.

TYBEE ISLAND PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED.

An Expedition to Fernandina, Florida.

The Capture of the Rebel Schooner Royal Yacht in Galveston Bay.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

The Terrible Punishment Suffered by the Rebels.

The U. S. steamship *Connecticut*, Commander **Maxwell Woodhull**, from Galveston, Nov. 29; Southwest Pass, Dec. 1; Ship Island, Dec. 2; Mobile Bar and Fort Pickens, Dec. 3; Key West, Dec. 10; Savannah, Dec. 12, and Fortress Monroe, Dec. 16, arrived at this port yesterday. The crews of the blockading squadrons and the troops are all in good health. Left at Key West the U. S. steamer *Richmond*, coaling and repairing.

The *Connecticut* left this port Nov. 10, with a full cargo of provisions, for the Gulf blockading squadrons, and the troops defending the forts along the Southern coast. She proceeded first to Galveston, and having supplied the forces at that place, commenced her return trip, touching at the places enumerated above, leaving a sufficient quantity of subsistence stores to meet the wants of the troops.

Her armament consists of seven guns, one of which is rifled. The *Connecticut* brought forty-eight prisoners of war. The following are their names:

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Thomas Chubb, Commander of armed schooner *Royal Yacht*, received from frigate *Santee*, off Galveston.

Joseph Frisbie, George Haley, Ambrose Snow, John F. Davidson, John Greenhough, Thomas C. Saunders, George Baker, Jeremiah Kelley, Robert Redman, Henry M. Duble, James S. Hughes, and Ira G. Rodgers, crew of the rebel armed schooner *Royal Yacht*, cut out of the port of Galveston by the *Santee*.

James Hopkinson, Arthur Wardle, Wm. Cuthbest, George Watt, Michael O'Brien, Wm. Sanger, William Jones, crew of the English bark *Empress*, taken while running the blockade of the Mississippi, by the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*. The bark *Empress* was laden with 6,000 bags of coffee; she is now on her way to this port.

Lieut. **Baker**, Lieutenant rebel marine corps; deserted from the rebels and delivered himself to Col. **Brown**; received from frigate *Mississippi*.

B. H. **Harder**, taken on board schooner *Adelaide*, running blockade; received at Key West.

James Dickinson, mate; John Nelson, mate; Benj. McKenney, pilot; Henry Johnson, seamen; Wallace Johnson, seamen; crew of prize schooner *Fanny Lee*, received from *St. Lawrence*, at Port Royal.

John G. A. Butler, Captain; Henry Sutler, mate; John Wilson, seaman; Patrick Walsh, cook; crew of prize sloop *Ida*, received from the *St. Lawrence* at Port Royal.

Daniel Carlon, John Ernst, Gasper Klock, seamen; received from steamer *Niagara*, taken on board the rebel steamer *Davis*.

Antonio de Grass, William Brown, John Williams, Manuel Antone, Albert Miller, Benj. Adams, crew of the rebel steamer *Lewis*, received from the steamer *Niagara*, captured in the Mississippi Sound.

——— Easton, Corporal, received on board the *Niagara*, was sent home from Ship Island, accused of giving information to the rebels. Delivered to the commander of the Navy-yard.

The *Lewis* was from New-Orleans, bound to Mobile, with a cargo of molasses, and during the chase threw overboard 300 barrels of molasses. The *Anna* was from the same place, and bound to Mobile, with a cargo of turpentine.

The prisoners were delivered over to the custody of the United States Marshal, who committed the privateersmen to the Toombs and sent the prize crews to the House of Detention.

The *Connecticut* brings as passengers 13 of **Wilson's** Zouaves and several Regulars from Fort Pickens. She also has a mail from the entire blockading squadron.

Nothing new had taken place at Fort Pickens since the bombardment.

The following is a list of officers of the *Connecticut*: Commander, **Maxwell Woodhull**; First Lieutenant, Taylor; Acting Masters, Marshman, Hill, Linnekin; Surgeon, Flagg; Paymaster, P. W. Ames; Paymaster's Clerk G. L. Mead; Master's Mates, Mead, Jones, Dally, Roberts, Langworthy; Steward, C. J. Curren.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

The news brought by the *Connecticut* from Tybee Island and Port Royal is highly interesting, but from prudential reasons is withheld from publication at the present time. It is confidently asserted that Savannah and Charleston (what little remains of it) will soon be in possession of the Union forces.

Tybee Island is occupied by about one thousand men. If batteries should be needed to operate against Fort Pulaski, these men will immediately commence to build them.

When the *Connecticut* left Tybee, the war steamer *Savannah* and four gunboats lay in the sound, within two miles of Fort Pulaski.

AN EXPEDITION TO FERNANDINA.

An expedition consisting of the *Bienville* and another gunboat, and the steam transport *Baltic*, had left Port Royal for Fernandina. One thousand troops had embarked.

The fortification at Fernandina consisted of a single battery of five guns, which was manned by about three hundred rebels.

A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

A sheet of paper, containing the following statement, was found tacked to a tree at Key West. It was copied by one of the officers of the *Connecticut*:

"On Monday, Sept. 30, 1861, the prize schooner *C. R. Knapp*, owned in Secessiondom and cleared from Secessiondom, laden with rice, was permitted to clear from the Custom-house at Key West, and take her departure therefrom with flying colors.

Said schooner had been employed to take cargoes of rice from Berwick Bay, near the mouth of the Mississippi, to Havana, and therewith purchase, for return cargo, coffee, powder, bullets, percussion caps, &c., and convey them to Berwick Bay, the terminus of a railroad from New-Orleans, Vanderbilt's Road. By the admission of her captain, in open Court, this was her third voyage unmolested.

Now his Honor decides, in effect, that this rebel schooner has transgressed no law, and releases her, saying, also, in effect, that there is no real blockade, though a blockading vessel seized her and sent her in. His Sapiency decrees that "Every vessel must be *warned off once*, and if, *after* that, she attempts to run the blockade and is taken, *then* she is a prize, to be dealt with as circumstances may disclose,"—and his Honor adjudge.

Now that the schooner *C. P. Knapp* has freely and joyously sailed on her benevolent mission, to bless the hearts of the ever-faithful Secessionists, and to convey material to pierce those of the Lincolnites—if they have any—let us inquire:

1. If said schooner *C. P. Knapp*—as by the admission of the Captain above—had infringed no United States law, by clearing from a Confederate port by a a Confederate officer? Or, in other words, *could* his "papers" have been regular, and if not, was she not liable to seizure?

2. Being in a port subject to the United States laws, and under the United States flag, she, being owned by citizens of a State or States in rebellion thereto, was she not liable to seizure?—to say nothing of condemnation.

And Quere—Will she be liable to seizure or detention, if taken on her return voyage, not having—*pro forma*—been "warned off," but *sent in?* And lastly—If taken again as "lawful prize," will she be likely to be again sent in for adjudication to a Union port, whose officials are *so* loyal, *so* lynx-eyed, and *so profound?*

It is said that "Heaven helps those who help themselves;" and verily, the subjects of Jeffdom are helping themselves to the good things of this life, and their enemies to the bad things which lead to another, by and through their good and "very kind" friend, the United States Judge of the Southern District of Florida wreckerdom.

What say the blue jackets?

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL RECONNOISSANCE IN OSSABAW SOUND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hilton Head, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

A very interesting and successful reconnoissance was made on the 11th inst., at Ossabaw Sound, by a squadron of gunboats, consisting of the *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Pembina* and *Henry Andrew*, under the command of Capt. C. R. P. **Rodgers**, of the *Wabash*.

Capt. **Rodgers**, accompanied by Lieut. **Barnes**, Flag-Lieut. **Preston**, and Mr. **Dennis**, of the Coast Survey, left the *Wabash* early on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., and repaired on board the *Ottawa*. The squadron at once got under weigh and steamed down to Tybee Roads, where it remained at anchor till daylight next morning.

Thursday morning, long ere the fiery chariot of Phœbus had thrown its crimson glare over the gray dawn in the east, the little squadron was steaming rapidly down the coast, bound, as all on board then knew, for Ossabaw Sound. The bar was reached quite early in the forenoon. A large can-buoy still remained to mark the entrance, indicating most conclusively that this Sound was a favorite resort for light-draft vessels running the blockade. Getting in here, they are enabled to land their cargoes at Vernonburgh, only nine or ten miles from Savannah; or, going through Adams' Creek, to enter the Romerly Marshes, and thence communicate directly with Savannah.

Thus we hear the Southern Press boasting of vessels running the blockade off Savannah, when, in fact, they had gotten into one of the many small sounds on the Georgia coast, and thence by the *inner* passage had attained that city. **Dupont**, with his clear-sighted energy, is fast checkmating this skillful manœuvre of the rebels. The possession of Port Royal, Tybee and St. Helena are salient proofs of this.

After a short delay in sounding out the channel between Ossabaw and Warsaw Islands, the gunboats found themselves safely under way up Vernon River, much to the satisfaction, no doubt, of all on board,—for they knew not at what moment a heavy masked battery might open upon them from either of the adjacent shores.

The squadron now moved cautiously up the river, the *Ottawa* leading, having an officer at each masthead, spy-glass in hand, examining carefully every point of the shores along which the numerous groves and thickets furnish every facility for masking batteries. On Green Island, about eight miles above the mouth of Ossabaw Sound, a rebel camp of perhaps two regiments was discovered, and near it an earthwork mounting eight heavy sea-coast guns—one of them, at least, rifled. Still the gunboats moved on, gradually nearing the fort, to ascertain its exact location, and, if possible, to draw its fire, and thus obtain the range of its guns. This had almost been despaired of without the squadron itself opening fire, which Capt. **Rodgers** had determined not to do, when the rebels kindly consented to send them a couple of shells from what was supposed to be a rifled gun, just as the gunboats were turning to retrace their course. That ended the mission in the most satisfactory manner.

The squadron now steamed down Vernon River, around the shoals, up Ogeechee River to within a short distance of Hell Gate, and almost within range of the battery on Green Island—the Vernon and Ogeeche Rivers being separated here merely by a narrow spit of low marshy land. The gunboats were now signaled to anchor with kedges; and Capt. **Rodgers**, with a boat party, landed on Ossabaw Island to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Mr. **Moral**'s plantation. This is the only high ground on the northern extremity of the Island, and the sole point at which the rebels could conveniently erect a battery. No traces, however, of recent human life and activity were found. The party soon returned on board, and the gunboats got under way and returned direct to Port Royal.

The position of the fortification on Green Island is naturally strong, and in many respects important. It commands the *inner* communication between Savannah and St. Catherine's and St. Simon's Sounds. Vessels running the blockade at either of the latter places come up *via* the Florida Passage, Ogeechee River, Hell Gate, Vernon River and Adams' Creek, into the Romerly Marshes and thence to Savannah.

Few of the impatient millions of the country realize the insurmountable difficulties of inforcing a strict blockade along the double line of our South Atlantic coast.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

Interesting Statement of an Officer of the Connecticut.

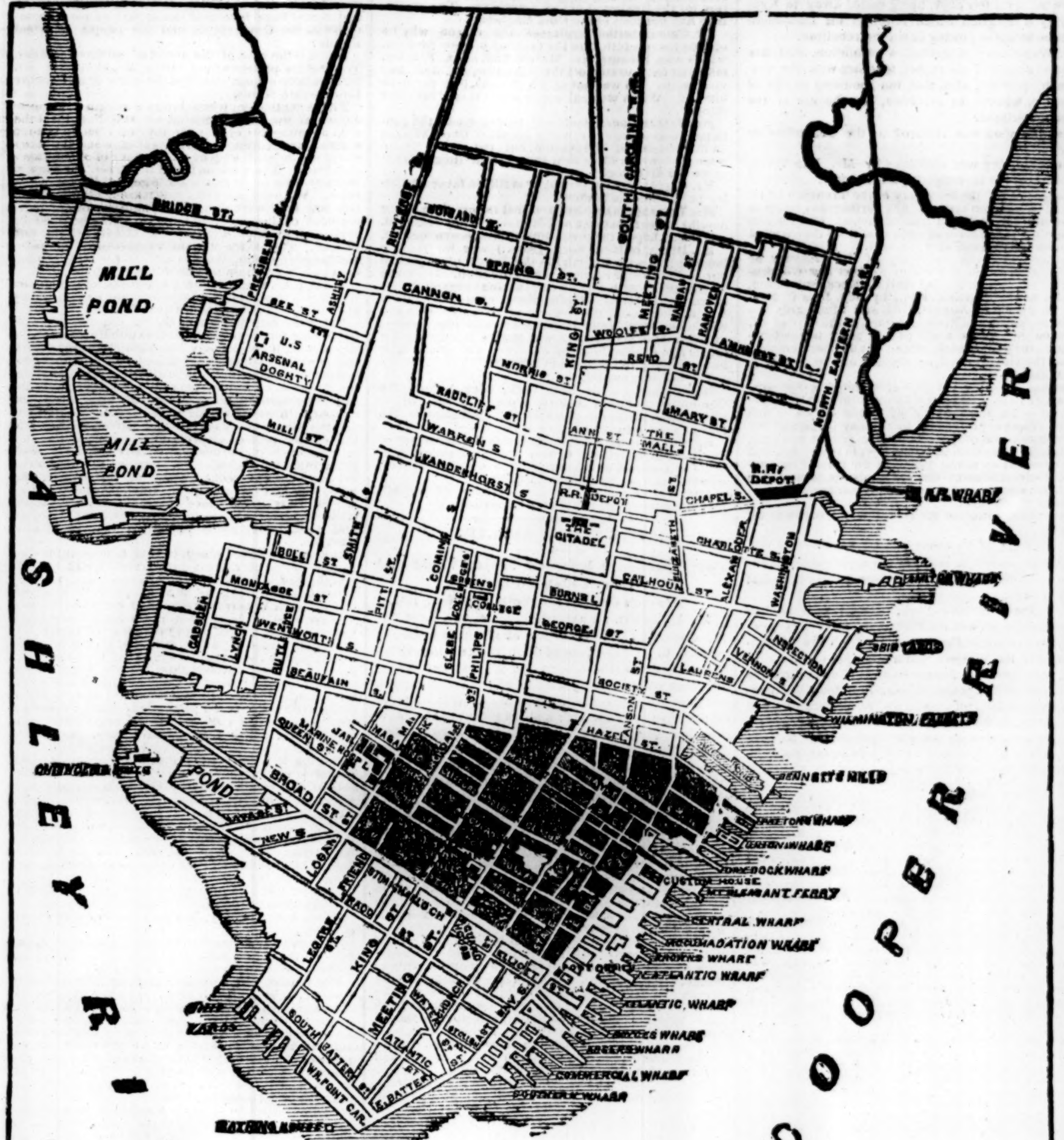
The Late Bombardment—Tremendous Damage Inflicted upon the Rebels—The Niagara and Richmond, &c.

The *Connecticut* combines with her capacity as a transport ship strength and staunchness enough to make her quite formidable as a vessel of war. She is pierced for six guns, and is, therefore, fully able to relieve the monotony of her peaceful carrying avocation with occasional dashes after prizes, or a brush now and then with a rebel privateer. During her late cruise she did not chance to meet with any of the latter kind of customers, but she fell in with prizes, and must, by their capture, have earned plenty of spending money for her officers and crew. She overhauled altogether fourteen suspicious-looking craft, some of which she warned, driving off others, and laying violent hands on two, the *Adelaide* and *Zealand*, taking them into Key West, where the *Adelaide*, on unquestionable evidence, was of course condemned. Both vessels were sailing under British colors, and were caught in the act of trying to run the blockade. The *Adelaide* had a valuable cargo, consisting of a great quantity of sugar, some thirty tons of coffee and some small arms, mostly sabres. The *Zealand* seemed to be only in ballast, but it was shrewdly suspected, by Capt. **Woodhull** and the Prize Commissioners, that she had, when she found herself in peril of capture, dumped overboard everything of any worth that she had aboard. It was impossible, under the circumstances, to bring forward enough legal evidence to insure her confiscation, and the Commissioners had to discharge her.

The *Connecticut* arrived at Fort Pickens a day after the fair; or rather an hour or so too late to give her officers and crew a chance to see the long range duel between **Bragg** and **Brown**. The gallant veteran who commands the National forces at Fort Pickens had just finished paying his iron compliments to the rebel general when Captain **Woodhull** dropped his anchor within sight of Pensacola. The scene that met the gaze of the people on board the *Connecticut* was picturesquely grand and terrible in the extreme. Warrington Navy Yard and the villages surrounding it were in flames that ascended to a tremendous height, luridly lighting up the bay and its surrounding shore, and tinging the sky with red for many a mile around. Nearly every building in the vicinity of the yard must have been consumed, together with a large amount of stores and war material. The foundry was totally destroyed, and its contents must have been rendered perfectly useless. Of Fort McRae a striking example had been made. Its former formidable characteristics had almost entirely disappeared, leaving the appearance only of a dilapidated battery, that a few more rounds of eight-inch shell could easily knock into complete and utter ruin. The rebels cannot possibly repair the damage it has received; and, indeed, had better not try, or "Old **Brown**," as they call the Colonel, will make the place too hot to hold them.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Map Showing the District Ravaged by the Great Conflagration.



The *Niagara* and *De Soto* were found by the *Connecticut* lying off Pensacola. Our crack frigate had received a few of the enemy's shots, whilst trying to range up to the aid of Fort Pickens. The rebels had one or more guns of enormous calibre and weight of metal in one of their sand batteries, that, in the early part of the fight, fairly overpowered the *Niagara's* heaviest artillery, and forced her to keep at a respectful distance. She was not seriously injured, though and seemed to be in excellent trim for any work that might be required of her. The *Richmond*, whose light draft of water had enabled her to go in ahead of the *Niagara*, had been disabled to a much greater comparative extent; but she had hauled off, and so far repaired as to receive orders to cross the bar again the day the *Connecticut* left Fort Pickens for Key West.

Col. **Brown** would not have stopped firing when he did had he had sufficient force to have followed up any decisive success, in the way of demolishing the enemy's defences, that his guns might have achieved. It was simply a waste of ammunition to blaze away at empty batteries, from which the rebels would retreat when he was playing on them, only to return during the night-time and restore the readily constructed sand redoubts behind which their most powerful guns were mounted. Fort McRae was virtually silenced several times. Whenever Col. **Brown** would reopen his pleasant little hail-storm on the rebels' devoted heads, those redoubtable (so-called because they can only be got to fight behind redoubts) warriors would depart in the hasty manner supposed to be peculiar to closely tackled soldiers of the Central Flowery Kingdom. When Col. **Brown** let up awhile, back they would come, pop away for a minute or two, and then, directly a reply came from Pickens, "scoot" out of range like a yard-full of rats with a terrier suddenly let loose upon them. It was clearly of no use to maintain such a purposeless combat, so Col. **Brown** determined to reserve himself and his resources for more favorable opportunities.

The National forces on Santa Rosa Island are safely situated, and in fair average health. Col. **Brown** waits patiently for reinforcements, upon whose arrival he will renew his attentions to **Bragg**, and, as he (the Colonel) confidently believes, wipe out rebellion from all the strongholds in the neighborhood of Pensacola Bay.

The *Connecticut*, on her departure from Pickens, sailed for Galveston, Texas, whither she was bound with supplies for the blockading squadron. She arrived there November 29, was at the Southwest, Pass of the Mississippi Dec. 1, Ship Island Dec. 2, Fort Pickens (second visit) Dec. 3, Key West Dec 10, and Savannah Dec. 12. On her passage home she touched (Dec. 16) at Fortress Monroe. The *Richmond* had got safely round to Key West, and was refitting when the *Connecticut* called there with her prizes. The *Connecticut* had quite a lively time looking after, inspecting and giving good advice to the several vessels that she discovered coquetting with Uncle Sam's estoppel of the commerce of the Sunny South.

Letter from our Correspondent on Board the Connecticut.

United States Ship Connecticut, off Fort Pickens, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

Last night, at about 12 o'clock, the steamer *Connecticut*, **Maxwell Woodhull**, Commander, arrived off Fort Pickens. We were too late to see any of the fight that had been going on for the two previous days, but were in time to see the conflagration at Warrington. It was truly a magnificent sight. The reflection of the fire lit up the whole of the bay, and brought out in bold relief Fort Pickens, the shipping in the roadsteads, and making all surrounding objects as descernable as in broad daylight. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the enemy's fire, Fort Pickens, from all outward appearance, still looked the same old Fort, no evident damage having been done it. With the rebels it was slightly different. Fort McRea was abandoned three times, it being made perfectly untenable by the heavy fire of shot and shell directed against it from Fort Pickens. If Colonel **Brown**, had had a sufficient force, there is no doubt that Fort McRea could have been occupied and held, but as it was, the men could not be spared from the guns. The machine shops and casting rooms in the Navy-yard were also destroyed, and so effectually that it will utterly prevent the rebels from casting any more cannon, shot, or shells. The officers quarters were also burnt. During the bombardment Colonel **Brown** expended twenty tons of powder.

The United States steamers *Richmond* and *Niagara* could not take so active a part in the engagement, as their commanders wished, owing to the heavy draught of the vessels; consequently could not get close enough in shore to fire upon the enemy's batteries with effect.

On the second day of the engagement, the *Richmond* attached springs to her cables, and was hauled broadside toward the batteries of the rebels. Shortly after they had opened fire, a man was observed on shore waving a small flag in different directions—now up, then down, to the right and to the left. Commander **Francis B. Ellison**, thinking that these movements of the flag might be signals to the enemy, instructing them in the range of their guns, ordered the *Richmond* to be hauled a little further—about her own length—up the stream. No sooner was the order given and executed than a perfect shower of shot and shell struck the water, where, a minute before, the *Richmond* lay. It was there the only casualty that occurred on board this vessel happened. A shot came through a port-hole, cut a gunner completely in half, and wounded five or six others. At one time, a shell thrown by the rebels burst on the water-line with such terrific violence that it actually almost lifted her out of the water. For a moment it was thought her bottom was blown out, so severe was the shock. Upon examination it was found that no hole had been made, only the planks and oakum having been started; but she was leaking badly, and at one time had three feet of water in her hold. She was sent to Key West for repairs. Subjoined is a list of the officers of the *Richmond*:

Capt. **Francis B. Ellison**; Lieutenants, N. C. Bryant, A. B. Cummings, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Surgeon, A. A. Henderson; Assistant Surgeon, William Howell; Paymaster, George F. Cutter; Master, Edward Terry; Acting Masters, S. B. Coggershall, Frederick S. Hill; Captain's Clerk, P. C. Pope; Paymaster's Clerk, John Van Dyke; Acting Boatswain, J. T. Choate; Acting Gunner, James Thayer; Acting Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Henry T. Stocker; Acting Master's Mates, Charles S. Livingston, Charles J. Gibbs, Henry W. Grinnell, Henry Heftman, Howard F. Moffatt; First Assistant Engineer, John W. Moore; Second Assistant Engineers, Eben Hoyt, Jr., and J. M. Butler; Third Assistant Engineers, William Pollard, R. B. Plotts, G. W. W. Done, Charles E. Emery, Albert W. Morley.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

I have been so busy during the past fortnight that I have not had time to write a single line or make a single note with the laudable view of keeping your readers posted up with any scrap of news that may fall in my way. Having now a few minutes to spare, I intend, if possible, finishing this letter.

On Monday morning, the 25th, the *Connecticut* received orders to weigh anchor and proceed to Galveston with instructions to supply the blockading squadron with stores on her way down the Gulf. Arriving at Galveston on the 29th, she found the United States frigate *Santee* at that station. For some time past the rebel steamer *General Rusk* had become particularly saucy, so the officers of the *Santee* determined upon cutting her out. The night of the 7th of November was the time selected for the purpose. With muffled oars, the first and second launches crossed the bar, and proceeded up the bay in search of the privateer steamer. Arriving at the place where she was seen when the sun went down, it was discovered, much to the mortification of our officers and men, that the bird had flown. In other words, the *General Rusk* had up anchor and gone further up the bay. Returning, our men fell in with the rebel schooner *Royal Yacht*, and determined upon boarding and capturing her. In the hold of the schooner stood a man with a bayonet tied on to a long stick, with which he stabbed the first Union man that boarded to the heart. He also succeeded in wounding several others. Scrambling up the sides, our men drove the rebels from the deck and forced them to take refuge in the cabin. From that place the rebels fired volley after volley upon our men, and could only be dislodged by a shell being thrown in among them. The rebels fought desperately; out of a crew of thirty only eleven were taken prisoners, the remainder being killed. The following are their names: **Thomas Chubb**, Captain; George Hall, Ambrose Snow, J. E. Davidson, J. Greenough, Thomas Landers, George Baker, J. Kelly, H. Dubell, James Hughes and Ira Rogers.

The crew of the rebel schooner are a villainous looking set of rascals, and appear to have been selected from the lowest dregs of society. **Thomas Clubb**, the Captain and supposed owner, is a notorious negro kidnapper. He was one time confined in jail at Boston, but managed to escape. A reward of $5,000 was offered for his capture. Before leaving the schooner was set on fire, and burned to the water's edge.

On the way from Galveston the *Connecticut* fell in with and supplied the United States gunboat *South Carolina*, the steam frigates *Colorado* and *Mississippi* and the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*. The *Mississippi* put on board seven men, part of the crew of the British bark *Empress*, from Rio Janeiro to New-Orleans, loaded with coffee. The *Empress* was agronnd when discovered, so the *Mississippi* put a prize crew on board who have taken her to Key West.

We arrived at Ship Island on the 2d December, and was happy to find that the Mississippi was entirely blockaded. Communication is completely cut off between Mobile and New-Orleans, not even the light-draught steamers of the rebels will be enabled to get to either city. Here a mulatto woman that was on board, and who wanted to come North, was landed. Commander **Woodhull** knew it was against orders to bring any contrabands North, so he made arrangements for leaving her. A house was provided for her on shore, and she was immediately set up in the laundry business—no end of customers flocking to her residence on her first day of opening. There is no doubt she will be much more comfortable and better cared for on Ship Island than she would be if brought to this City. At Ship Island we found the *Massachusetts* and *R. R. Cuyler*, also the prize vessels *Anna* and *Lewis*. A corporal of marines, named **Jas. R. Eaton**, was put on board, and placed in double irons. His crime is attempted desertion.

Arriving at Fort Pickens, on our way home, on the 3d, we found seventeen soldiers of **Wilson's** Zouaves waiting to be conveyed to New-York. In the last engagement with the rebels these men were wounded, and have been sent home to recuperate. Lieut. **Baker**, late of the United States Marines, was also sent on board, a prisoner. Some time ago the Lieutenant deserted to the rebels, but not liking "secesh" so well as the Union, he returned, and surrendered himself to Col. **Brown**.

Before I close I should like to say a good word for a much abused body of men. I mean Wilson's Zouaves. The regular officers at Fort Pickens speak highly of their efficiency in drill and discipline. The trouble with them is their want of proper officers, without which no regiment can be effective.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Dec. 12.

By the flag of truce, to-day, I have the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, the 11th, and the Norfolk paper of to-day. The former states that **Magruder** expects an immediate attack on Norfolk. It reports the hanging of Mr. A. C. **Haun**, (Unionist,) at Knoxville, for bridge-burning. **Jeff.** I. had just granted a bounty of $50 to all the volunteers of the army, and all who should join subsequently. Provisions were increasing in price at Richmond. Another batch of prisoners were to leave the next day for the South.

The Norfolk paper states that "**Ch. Hy. Foster**," Union member of Congress for North Carolina, is a Knight of the Golden Circle, and sworn ever to aid the South in weal or woe; that he was an active and prominent member of the Association in North Carolina, and administered the solemn oath, &c., to many members there.

It also states that **Marble Nash Taylor**, now Provisional Governor of North Carolina, was a Chaplain in a North Carolina Regiment, and an earnest preacher of the Word, as given to him by the Prophet **Jeff**. These statements should be inquired into.

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION

Full Particulars from the Charleston Papers of Saturday.

The Loss Estimated at Seven Millions.

About Six Hundred Buildings Destroyed on the First Day.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM FORT MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Dec. 16,
Via Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

I have received a copy of to-day's Norfolk *Day Book*, by a flag of truce. It contains the follow important intelligence:

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Charleston, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

The Charleston *Courier* gives a list of between two and three hundred sufferers by the recent fire, and says the loss is estimated at $7,000,000.

Mr. **Russell**, in whose sash and blind factory the fire originated, says the cause was the negligence and treachery of negroes.

The *Mercury* of the 14th gives a list of five hundred and seventy-six buildings which were totally destroy by fire on Wednesday alone. One negro woman was burned to death.

The Mills House was several times on fire, and considerably damaged.

Augusta, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Charleston *Mercury* of this A. M. says that the fire destroyed five churches.

The Cathedral, St. Peter's, (Episcopal,) the Cumberland-street, (Methodist,) and the Circular Church, also the Institute Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, Apprentices' Library Hall, the Southern Express office, the Palmetto Savings Institution, the Art Association Hall, the Cotton Press and **Cameron & Co.**'s foundery are destroyed.

Richmond, Saturday, Dec. 14.

The largest sum reported subscribed in the *Day Book* for the Charleston sufferers is one hundred dollars.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th contains a message of **Jefferson Davis** on the Charleston conflagration. He expresses great distress of mind, considerable pity, and proposes to pay a part of what Congress owes South Carolina, as a means of aiding the sufferers, but has no funds to give away.

A kindly disposed rebel soldier is reported to have said that the fire in Charleston is well known to have resulted from the negroes setting fire to various buildings at the same time.

Richmond, Sunday, Dec. 15.

The Legislature has adopted measures to aid the Charleston sufferers.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Dec. 16,
Via Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Capt. **Millward** went to Craney Island to-day with a flag of truce, and was met by Lieut. **Smith** off the island.

No passengers came down from Norfolk.

The Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive conflagration in Charleston, S. C.

The fire broke out at about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 11th inst., in **Russell & Olds'** sash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel-street, extending to the machine shop of **Cameron & Co.** Before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and Meeting-street, from Market to Queen, was one mass of flame. As tenement after tenement was enveloped in flames, the panic became awful, and thousands of families evacuated their houses and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city, where the fire broke out, were principally of wood, and extremely inflammable, which accounts for the remarkably rapid progress of the fire. At midnight the Circular Church and Institute Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House, caused them to be evacuated by their inmates.

At 1 o'clock the fire tended more southward, toward the corner of Archdale and Queen streets, to the rear of the Charleston Hotel and to the end of Hayne-street; crossing Market-street, the fire spread down East Bay to Cumberland street, and across to the Mills House, including in its destruction the Circular Church, Institute Hall and the Charleston Hotel. All the buildings on King-street, from Clifford nearly to Broad, were destroyed before 3 o'clock. Gen. **Ripley**, who superintended the movements of the troops who arrived on the scene at about this time ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up. After some delay the order was executed, but not before the theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the Express office, the old Executive building, and all the houses from this point to Queen-street had caught fire, and were destroyed.

At about 4 o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames towards Broad-street. Soon after St. Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the cathedral, the spire of which fell shortly after 5 o'clock. The fire made a clear sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King-street.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th inst. gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimatad at from five to seven millions of dollars.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Confederate Congress, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina upon the Confederate States.

NOTES ON DIAGRAM OF CHARLESTON.

We give herewith a diagram of that part of Charleston which has been ravaged by the great fire. *All* of that section of the city colored black has not been destroyed; but the whole region from Hazel to Broad-street, and from East Bay to the Catholic Cathedral, near Friend-street, seems to have been assaulted with more or less fury by the devouring element.

The papers of the city give a list of 576 buildings which were burnt on Wednesday alone, and estimate the value of the property destroyed as high as seven millions of dollars. This estimate of value is un-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Speech of Gen. Lane, of Kansas, on the War.

Developments of the House Investigating Committees.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, on the Affair of the Trent.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A bill was received from the House to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) it was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. (Rep.,) reported a bill for an increase of the number of cadets at West Point.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Commissioner of Public Buildings inform the Senate by what authority a portion of the National Capitol has been converted into a bakery. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislation that the army shall not be employed in the surrender of fugitive slaves. Laid over.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by virtue of what law and what reason passports are required from passengers from New-York to San Francisco, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of all the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in relation to the claims for French spoliations.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of the orders for the erection of barracks for Kansas troops. He (Lane) said he had the right to criticise fairly the acts of the Government, and he should exercise that right. It was time that the truth was told in the Halls of Congress. He had confidence in the Administration that our great and glorious army would not be suffered to go into inglorious burial in Winter quarters without a blow being struck. If such confidence was misplaced, and such was the fact, it would be to the country like the fire-bell at midnight. Why is the army kept in inactivity? The army is composed of volunteers, and inaction is the bane of volunteers. The troops who won the battle of Buena Vista did not go to the field as well-drilled as those on the Potomac. Our troops are superior to those of the rebels in the open field, and they are sufficiently efficient. Why, then, do they tarry? If Washington could march troops with bleeding feet over the hills of New-Jersey, why could not the present great army march South? The occupation of the rebel States by the army is a military necessity. If we wait till the rebels are exhausted, the people of the country will lose their confidence in its leaders long before the rebels are exhausted. We cannot expect the loyal people of the South to show their loyalty till they have protection. We must advance the army into the rebel States till we whip somebody, and then the loyal men will come out by thousands. He (Lane) contended that the Government should take possession of the slaves, and that their masters, in their desire to recover them, should be made to bow down in submission even to Abraham Lincoln. Our cause demands an advance of the army. Let its future lessons be taught in the field—then the Government is safe and freedom is triumphant.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union.) said that he was convinced that the people of the country were convinced that the President had made a great mistake in not appointing the Senator from Kansas (Lane) the commander to lead the army. It was very easy to criticise army movements on the floor of Congress. He (Carlile) was surprised to hear the Senator (Lane) say that twenty millions of loyal people were not able to contend with the rebels without the aid of four millions of slaves. Mr. Carlile then contended, at some length, that this was a war for constitutional liberty, and not to trample upon the constitutional rights of the people of any State. The rebellion had its origin outside of Slavery, and this was not to be an inhuman crusade against liberty. If the army was to be turned into negro catchers, it would dissolve like snow, as it would not violate the guarantees of the Constitution. He was willing to trust the President. He (Carlile) supposed that he had come here to take constitutional measures to restore the Union, yet he was obliged to listen to Anti-Slavery speeches and to men simply working for party. If the Senators from the Free States would do as much as the loyal citizens in the rebel States to correct crazy notions and bring about good feeling, then peace would come back to every part of this distracted country.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) asked whether the question of the contested seat of the Senator from Kansas (Lane) should not be taken up. He claimed that it was a privileged qestion, and moved that the consideration of other subjects be postponed.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said that if the army was deterred from fighting a battle simply from fear of defeat, then the country will fall. We must fight and gain a victory before England sends her army and navy upon us, and then she will not send her army or navy. Victory is what we want. He was astonished to hear any loyal Senator charge that the cause of the rebellion was the agitation of the Slavery question. The war was instituted because the slave oligarchy could not steal territory for expansion. No one urged that the war was to be waged against Slavery. It was a war against rebellion, and let Slavery take care of itself. If the war was to be waged without any idea of freedom he (Lane) feared for the result, as there would be nothing then to excite enthusiasm.

Mr. Carlile asked if the question of the preservation of the Union was less calculated to excite enthusiasm than the crusade against Slavery.

Mr. Lane said they never could have proper enthusiasm so long as the war was waged without a purpose. He (Lane,) would wage the war to crush out rebellion, and he would let such an emanation from Hell, as the institution of Slavery, take care of itself. If it perish, let it perish and freedom smile.

Mr. McDougal, of California, (Opp.,) opposed the resolution and protested against bringing in subjects not calculated to further the great interests of the country.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson reported back from the Military Committee the bill to provide for an allotment among the volunteer forces, with a substitute, which was passed.

Mr. Foster moved to take up the Kansas contested seat case.

The case was taken up and postponed until tomorrow.

The chair announced at the committee to investigate into the general conduct of the war. Messrs. Wade, of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, and Johnson of Tennessee.

The resolution from the House in regard to adjourning over until the 6th of January was laid on the table.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Joint resolution directing and requiring the Provost Court at Alexandria, Virginia, to retain and safely keep in its custody any property taken as that of persons engaged in or aiding the rebellion against the United States, until the further action of Congress touching the same. The resolution was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Eliot's resolution proposing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, etc.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, (Union,) invoked a calm and patriotic consideration of the subject now before the House. It was with the deepest pain that he witnessed the introduction of the proposition at an early period in the session, and the attempt to pass it under the operation of the previous question. He thought then there was a disposition here to exclude all reflection, and a refusal to pause in the apparently mad career. But when a disposition was afterwards shown to act with deliberation his hopes revived.

Mr. Harding then proceeded to elaborate the following points of his opposition to the pending resolutions:

First—We have no Constitutional power to pass them or any bills on the subject.

Second—As he proceeded to show from copious extracts, that Congress, the President and the Administration stand pledged, in the most solemn and public manner, against all interference with Slavery; therefore, to sanction such a policy would be a palpable violation of the plighted faith of this Government.

Third—He opposed the resolutions because legislation on the subject is forbidden by every principle of round policy.

Fourth—He opposed them as all kindred measures, because they would inaugurate a war which would involve in its horrors the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and the guilty—a warfare disgraceful to any civilized and Christian nation.

In the course of his remarks he said this war had no more to do with Slavery than with any other institution. Let Slavery alone; it will take care of itself. He showed the injustice of diverting the war from its original design, namely: the restoration of obedience to the Constitution and laws, and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the resolutions now under consideration, and all those relating to the subject included in the same special order, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Motion agreed to by 77 against 57.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee to inquire into the Government contracts, made a report. He states that the Committee had given to it their unanimous concurrence, with the exception of Mr. Jackson, who met with the Committee but for a few days, being called away to Kentucky by a telegram which required his immediate presence to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Mr. Washburne submitted a resolution, that five thousand copies of the report, together with the evidence, be printed; also, that ten thousand copies of the report, without the evidence, for the use of the House, be printed.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The following was submitted by Mr. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Investigating Committee:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to decline making any further payments to the parties interested in the steamboat *Cataline*, on account of the charter of said vessel by the United States on the 25th day of April, 1861.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thousand Hall carbines, purchased, through Simon Stevens, Esq., by Gen. John C. Fremont, on the 6th of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the United States Arsenal, at the City of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of said arms to the Government, for $12 50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government, on account of the purchase of said arms.

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties having no official connection with the Government in the performance of public duties which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing, by private contract, supplies for the different departments where fair and open competition might properly be invited by reasonable advertisement for proposals, is injurious to the public service and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The consideration of the report was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was passed, to suspend the appointment of Assessors and Collectors of the income tax until the first of April next.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he had signed the report, and concurred in what was said, except as to some of the deductions from the testimony taken in the Western military market case.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, and a bill providing for the payment of the consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1863.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, (Rep.,) reported from the Military Committee a bill providing for the allotment of pay certificates among the volunteer forces.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $1,000 as full compensation to the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, in consequence of her detention by the steamer *Massachusetts* in June last, for a supposed breach of our blockade at the port of Mobile. He referred to the fact that the President, in his Message, had recommended this satisfaction. Besides, the papers in the case show it to be a just cause.

Mr. Cox said that the bill was reported in accordance with the recommendation in the President's Message and a letter from Secretary Seward, which he had read. He (Cox) had examined the facts, and believed that the *Perthshire* was lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas when she was seized and detained by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*. She left Mobile for Liverpool, with cotton, on the 31st of May. The blockade began on the 26th of May, but the ship left within the time allowed by the President's proclamation. She was taken back two hundred miles to Pensacola, and then released by the Captain of our squadron. The bill repairs the damage one thousand dollars. The amount is inconsiderable, but the prompt action of Congress in awarding it is intended as an earnest to Great Britain that this Government will be as ready to indemnify for a wrong as to defend a right. Our naval officers were as clearly in the wrong in seizing the *Perthshire* as they were right in overhauling the *Trent*. In the jealous defence of our maritime rights our officers may exceed their duty, but the moment that it is ascertained, as in this case, the Government takes pride in according satisfaction. It is to be hoped that the action of this House at least towards foreign powers will show a wise and just conciliation, without any timid or time-serving concession. While we would not yield an inch to any servile fear or ungenerous compulsion, such as the recent news threatened us with, it is becoming the dignity of the Republic to promptly remedy wrongs. Thus are we triply armed to demand prerogatives belonging to our nationality at home and abroad. Great Britain should meet us in this spirit, when we demand of her why the *Nashville* has an asylum in her ports, without any nationality, and without even the pretense of the barbarous privateering commission, and without a short distance of her own shores, and bearing an Envoy from the rebellious States, Capt. Peyton; she overhauls the *Harvey Birch*, lowers her Stars and Stripes, irons her crew, and with the red hand of the buccaneer burns her to the water's edge, and then finds a hospitable haven in Southampton, to be refitted for another outrage with warlike armaments from English storehouses. We should demand to know how it consists with England's much-vaunted, but ill-disguised neutrality, to allow such wanton piracy to go without even the forms of adjudication, or even a mockery of punishment. Surely if in this case of the *Nashville* England should act as the accessory to such an atrocity, she cannot complain that, in the midst of our great National perils, and while the public nerve is actually sensitive to indignities offered in the time of our trial, are persued to the letter, as in the case of the *Trent*, the international code she herself has presented, our justification in that case is that her act was one of hostility, and hostility whether it consist in carrying dispatches, envoys or other and worse than contrabands, on a neutral ship. It will not do to answer that no case like this is to be found in the lexgentrum. Gen. Cushing, in his recent letter, gives the reason why precedents are not to be found in the geographical relations of European nations. But the principle covering of the case is most cogently stated by Philimore and other writers, and the English jurisprudent, unless determined to be warped in his judgment by his pride or prejudice, cannot deny the doctrine of Lord Stowell, which would stop, in time of war, on neutral ships, the Embassadors of an enemy, and a portion of an enemy whose Government is not yet an accomplished and recognized fact. It seems to be conceded that this principle would apply to the case of dispatches. If so, in a forum of purer reason and enlightened conscience, which make up the code international, for a stronger reason it will apply to Embassadors publicly declared, and whose mission is of more importance than battalions of armed men, and whole cargoes of shot, shell, guns and sabres. An Embassador is the creator provided of these. By his alliances he may win battles and solve revolutions. To give him the protection of the neutral flag in a public vessel is a *casus belli*; to give him the protection of the neutral flag in a private vessel is an act of hostility in aid of the public enemy, and seizure and confiscation should follow. The more this question is pondered and examined the more impregnate is our position, nor is there in our previous diplomacy to weaken this position, which, had I the time, I could demonstrate. It is enough now for us, that on this ground we may safely say to England, "fulfill your neutral obligations; you have assumed them voluntarily, and against our protest. Until you do so, you cannot quarrel with us for the exercise of our most indubitable right. If you insist on belligerent rights between the North and South, do not as a neutral help the one belligerent to the detriment of the other. This is fraud." In this spirit alone can our relations toward Great Britain continue amicable. We will readily yield her rightful demands as in the case of the *Perthshire*. We yield nothing, nothing to her arrogance, passion or pride, when we are clearly in the right. The letter of Gen. Jackson to Livingston, the original of which was read by the historian Bancroft at a New-York meeting, and applied by him to the Disunionists here, may be as appropriately applied to their sympathisers abroad,—"The Union must be preserved without blood if this be possible, but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price." So with our honor among the natives, for it is thus in the gigantic conflict for our National existence that we should avoid the entanglements of a foreign conflict, with nations whose national interest, as they think, depend upon our discomfiture, and whose chronic jealousy of our Republican success has led their rulers to hail such discomfiture with ill-concealed delight. We are too sensitive of foreign opinion. We naturally disllre to have our Government and institutions misrepresented. We have the spirit of the Spanish motto: *De mi rei solo*—No one shall speak of our king but ourselves. But we can afford to be indifferent to the malignity of foreigners, whose moral standard is increased by their commercial loss and gain, and whose complacent neutrality can view a great Christian and kindred nation humiliated without a regret or sympathy, because of its splendid illustration of commercial grandeur and democratic Government. Let us pursue our duty to our age and country with unruffled composure. Heaven will not desert the undismayed. To despair is to die, and flinging aside our national woe, lamenting nothing of the past, doing all that is just and constitutional, making no cruel and disastrous diversions from the great object of rescuing our nationality, crushing as we would a nest of adders, there who would deride us from that object to other and ignoble objects, involving fresh diversions, cruel deception, social revolutions, servile insurrections, perpetual penalties, and eternal hate, moving one and all, the heart soul and body of men, means, munitions, intelligence, and patriotism to the one grand object—the restoration of the dismantled Union as it was and ought to be. We may emerge from this strife, and arise, like the fabled demigod, from our prostration more grateful and strong, inspired with a larger measure of power, and a clearer and less ostentatious consciousness of understanding.

During the debate, a colloquy occurred between Messrs. Colfax and Vallandigham.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in replying to a remark of Mr. Cox, said he yesterday voted to refer Mr. Vallandigham's resolution, justifying Capt. Wilkes' conduct, because he preferred that whatever was sent out on the subject should emanate from a Standing Committee of the House, after grave consideration, instead of being impulsely acted upon by the House.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Secesh,) said Mr. Colfax was not so circumspect and explicit on the first day of the session, when he offered a resolution proposing to closely imprison Mr. Mason in retaliation for the treatment of Col. Corcoran. The gentleman had not then heard from England.

Mr. Colfax further explained the reason why he offered his resolution on the first day of the Session, which was, because Mr. Mason had, as a Senator, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and had violated it. He was not only a traitor, but perjured himself. When we deal with traitors it is a different thing.

Mr. Vallandigham could not perceive why the gentleman was so ready to justify the act of Capt. Wilkes on the first day of the session, but not now. There were no fewer traitors now than at that time. What made the difference?

Mr. Colfax replied that he was still in favor of meting punishment to traitors.

Mr. Vallandigham predicted that in less than three months Messrs. Slidell and Mason will be returned.

Mr. Cox hoped the prediction would prove untrue.

Mr. Diven, of New-York, (Rep.,) was for leaving the question with England in the hands of those on our part who will conduct the negotiation. It should be conducted with dignity and a due regard to its honor and interests. Under these circumstances he was willing to risk the chances of war. Two classes would be disappointed by the preservative of peace; namely, those who want a war to give strength to the rebels and enable them to succeed, and those who have reveling in the spirit of bravado.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, further to promote the efficiency of the Navy by the retiracy of officers, &c.

He also reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct twenty iron-clad steam gunboats by contract or otherwise. He stated that each would cost from $500,000 to $580,000.

After a brief debate the consideration of the bill was postponed, and the House adjourned.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Correspondence between Mayor Wood and Hon. Caleb Cushing.

Mayor's Office, New-York, 29th Nov., 1861.

My Dear Sir: I am quite sure you have not failed to observe the tendency of discussion here, in relation to the recent act of Capt. Wilkes, in making the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and bringing them within the jurisdiction of the United States.

There is a general impression in this City, in favor of the legality of the act; and yet there appears, now and then, suggestion of doubt, which, if often iterated, may operate injuriously, I fear, not only by disturbing the commercial and financial operations of New-York, but by prejudicing, at this particular juncture, the general welfare of the country.

It has been mentioned to me, that we need, at this hour, an exposition of the legal relations of the act of Capt. Wilkes, from some person whose reputation in the United States would give, to what he might say, authority, not only here, but perhaps in Europe.

It is, of course, inconvenient for Gov. Seward to speak, while the subject occupies its present attitude of diplomacy, in a way to give direction and assurance to public opinion.

If you have reflected upon this subject, as I doubt not you have, and could find leisure, amid your many engagements, to give expression to your views, you would, I feel certain, render a public service. By reason of your former position at the bar, upon the bench, and as head of the legal department of the Government of the United States, and your conceded familiarity with all rules of international law, both English and Continental, there is no person, outside of the Government, with so much ability as yourself to influence a correct decision at this time.

Trusting that you will appreciate the circumstances which have inspired me to address you in this relation, I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Newburyport, Mass.

Newburyport, Dec. 6, 1861.

My Dear Sir: I duly received your favor of the 29th ult., requesting expression of my views of the legal relations of the act of Capt. Wilkes, of the *San Jacinto*, in arresting Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the British mail packet *Trent*, and would have replied at an earlier day but for the intervention of other imperative occupations.

I fully appreciate the solicitude with which any occurrence, of a nature to disturb the amicable relation of Great Britain and the United States, must be regarded by you, not only because of your patriotic concern in the welfare of our common country, but especially because of your official station as the administrative and executive head of the great City of New-York, which has such vast interests at stake, and which, moreover, is the pulsating heart, as it were, of the commercial and financial interests of the United States.

In asking my opinion of the legal relations of this act, you are pleased to suppose that it might have influence in directing or assuring the public judgment in a sense beneficial, at least, to the United States. I will not venture to presume so much of anything I could say on the subject; and I would not say anything but in the hope of contributing, however little, to maintain the question involved on its proper footing, as one of international law and public right, and to prevent its degenerating into one of national passion, on either side of the Atlantic.

I think we, in the United States, are over-sensitive, regarding foreign commentaries on our Government, and on its acts and ours; it would better become us to stand steady before the world, in the calm self-possession and conscious strength of a great People.

Above all, as I think, have we been over-prone to find fault with Great Britain for the attitude, which she has officially assumed, of neutrality in the war now raging between us and our insurgent States? If Great Britain stood alone, that fact might imply the existence of just cause of umbrage on our part. But we should remember that France, Russia, Spain and other great Powers take the same view of their international duty in this respect, that Great Britain does of hers. If, in coming to this conclusion, they contradict our policy, and accord to the insurgent States a belligerent *status* which we refuse to concede, and so do prejudice to us, it is to be considered that, in so proceeding, they do advantage to us also, by thus relieving us of all future responsibility for any international acts of the insurgent Government, and bestowing on us the right to hold them, as neutral Governments, to the punctual fulfillment of the obligations of neutrality which they profess, and the right to compel its observance by their subjects both on sea and land.

In these considerations, I think, we have the solution of the question of public law raised by the act of Capt. Wilkes. Great Britain, as it seems to me, having taken a step so offensive to our dignity, if not our rights, as to attribute the international *status* of belligerency to the insurgent States of the Union, cannot rightfully, and in the spirit of national honor and self-respect will not, refuse to abide the consequences, and to accept, in justification of the act of Capt. Wilkes, the doctrines of public law which her own courts and publicists have established, as the necessary incidents of her neutrality towards the United States.

Before entering, however, into the true body of the question, let me disembarrass it of sundry matters wholly foreign to it, and the assumed relevancy of which has but served to distract and confuse the public mind.

To commence: The United States are not inconveniently affected by any antecedent commitments on the subject. It is not the impressment question, so much debated between us and Great Britain in former times; for that was the claim of right on the part of Great Britain to seize her subjects *as subjects* on board of foreign vessels. Nor is it the right of search question, as debated by us in latter times, in reference to the Slave-trade, or any other matter, *in time of peace*.

Next, it is not the arrest of persons on foreign national territory, or on board a ship which is *quasi* national territory, as fugitives from justice. That is a matter regulated by treaty between us and Great Britain; such arrests are to be made through the local agency of the foreign country; and treason is not among the crimes for which we have the treaty power to demand, or on account of which we grant, the right of extradition. The United States cannot, in any such way, justify the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

Nor is it a case of the fresh pursuit of a public enemy, drawing with it the right, in some cases, to enter the territory of another nation to effect a capture. If Capt. Wilkes had happened to follow in chase, and so to overtake, a neutral vessel, issuing from the port of Charleston, for instance, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board, there might be foundation for this argument. But such is not the case of the overhauling of the *Trent*.

On the other hand, I do not perceive that the *Trent* was entitled to any special privilege as a mail packet, by treaty or otherwise. Whatever privilege one of these mail packets may have, is only as a mail packet and for her mails. Treaties accord no more to them. They are not entitled to more by the law of nations. They have no privilege for contraband of war, or contraband of peace. The proof of which is, that in the admitted daily practice as to packets of this class belonging to the United States while in the ports of Great Britain, or those of Great Britain while in the ports of the United States, the municipal law is freely applied to them, just in the same way as it is to ordinary merchant ships.

Of course, these packets being the property of private persons, and sailed for private profit, are in no sense Queen's ships, although *subventioned* by the British Government, though navigated perhaps by an officer of the navy, and though bearing mails in the custody of an officer of the Government. Of all that, we have experience in steam mail packets of our own, either between New-York and California, or between Boston or New-York or Europe.

Nor is it a case of the seizure of enemy dispatches. However probable it may be that there were such dispatches on board of the *Trent*, yet the fact does not appear; her mails were not seized or searched, nor was she brought in for examination, or condemnation as prize on that account. If, indeed, the *Trent* had been brought in, or even her mails overhauled, the case would have been a much more serious one than it is, and would have furnished more just cause of complaint to the Government and the people of Great Britain.

Nor is it the case of the arrest of military persons. There is no pretense that either Mr. Mason or Mr. Slidell bore a commission in the army or navy of the Confederate States.

Those gentlemen, when brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, are subject to be dealt with as prisoners of war, or they may be proceeded against for treason, as Mr. Laurens was; but they could not be dealt with by us in either of those capacities while they were on board the *Trent*. We are to find a reason to justify their personal arrest while there. We have that sufficient reason, I think, in the fact that they were diplomatic ministers of the Government of the insurgent States, commissioned as such, and, as such, destined for Great Britain and France. That is the simplest expression of the case, and, in my opinion, the true and only tenable ground on which to maintain the act of Capt. Wilkes.

What, then, is the doctrine of the law of nations on this point, as practiced, understood and expounded by the courts and publicists of Great Britain?

What the British doctrine is, in this relation, it is impossible for me to doubt. It is explicitly stated in the completest, if not the only complete treatise of the law of nations which Great Britain has produced, the learned and able work of Phillimore. And he states the doctrine, as well on general authority, as on the particular authority of a judge of most venerable memory—in whose behalf it is a pleasure to me to add the tribute of my private and personal regard to that of my public respect—who administered the international jurisprudence of Great Britain with preëminent judicial wisdom, during the most critical period of the recent history of the world; and who, now that the mists of cotemporaneous prejudices have long since passed away, is regarded with sentiments of exalted estimation, alike in Europe and America—I mean the great and good Lord Stowell.

It would be out of place, in such a communication as this, to cite or discuss authorities. I will but say that the best modern writers of *positive law*, not only Phillimore, but such as Wildman, also, in England, and our own Wheaton, accept and carry out the general doctrine of Lord Stowell to all its legitimate consequences, which, if not justifying the stoppage of enemy Ambassadors universally, do, at any rate, distinctly justify the arrest *in itinere* of the unarrived, and, of course, unrecognized enemy Ambassadors, and still more the unrecognized Ambassadors of an unrecognized insurgent Government; and the denial of the doctrine or of the principle is chiefly, if not entirely, on the part of writers of argumentative or speculative, rather than positive, law, like Hautefeuille.

Far be it from me to pretend that argument, nay, plausible argument, may not be adduced on the other side of the question in this case, as in so many other questions of international law. The rights of neutral navigators and the rights of ambassadors, are captivating topics of assertion. So, adjudications, the most formal and solemn, do not prevent after-debate on questions of municipal law. The jurisprudent has to determine all such questions while in their progress, as the Judge has, on the Bench, in the face of contradictory arguments, according to his more or less practiced perception of legal right and truth.

Thus, and thus only, do I presume to speak on the subject.

No conspicuous modern example can be cited, perhaps, of the actual belligerent arrest of an enemy ambassador on board a neutral ship at sea.

The case of Mr. Laurens has been assumed, erroneously, to be in point. But I possess a copy of Mr. Laurens' own "Narrative," by which it appears that he sailed from Philadelphia under the flag of the United States, and was so captured by Capt. Keppel; and the Admiralty warrant of Congress for the dispatch of the vessel in which he sailed has been published from among the valuable public papers in the hands of Mr. Peter Force, of Washington. In fact, the adjudged cases are of the seizure of military persons, or of dispatches, (which would include dispatch bearers.) It is not difficult to see why that is so. In the convulsions, revolutions and wars of modern Europe, occasions may have been frequent to send military persons and dispatches appertaining to military operations from one place to another by sea; while, considering the geography of Europe, and the relations of European Powers, one to another, it would seldom happen to be necessary or expedient to dispatch ambassadors by sea, except as between Great Britain and the Continent. To any such mission Great Britain must have been a voluntary party, unless it were a hostile mission to or from insurgents of her own in Scotland or Ireland; in which case we may be sure the minister would have had to take the risk of capture, whether on board a belligerent or a neutral bottom.

And, as to America, the scope of example has been very limited, comprehending only the practice of ourselves and that of other revolted European Colonies. We have sent ministers across the sea in time of war, but in our own ships and at our own hazard. And, as to the Spanish-American Colonies, when they have dispatched ministers on board neutral vessels in time of war, it has been on board of neutral vessels like those of Great Britain and the United States, with little possibility of interference on the part of one another or of Spain.

But the belligerent seizures of enemy dispatches and military persons, although not precisely in point as cases, are yet the common corollaries of the same principle as the arrest of enemy ambassadors. To argue the contrary would be to make the law of nations a mere collection of detached facts, instead of a system of doctrines and principles. That is not so. New or doubtful cases may occur, innovations may be accomplished or attempted, in the law of nations, as in any branch of municipal law; but principle remains, doctrines subsist, general rules are to be reasoned out for the guidance of nations and of men, as well in the juridical relations of nations as of men. And the doctrine here is that of contraband of war—the principle, that of the duty of all neutral governments to abstain from affording military aid to either recognized belligerent, and, in like manner, to abstain from affording political aid to the insurgents of another Government, save when the time may have come, if it ever shall come, to treat such insurgents as a new, independent State, and to do that even at the risk and responsibility of war with the legitimate Government.

For, while the marine transportation of enemy ambassadors at all times is quite as serious in its mere military relation as the transportation of soldiers, and comprehends whatever there may be of objectionable in the fact of transmission of military dispatches, as the whole does the included part, so the transmission of the ambassadors of insurgents has still higher and larger qualities of offence in its relation to the legitimate Government.

In its inception, the case, to speak technically, of provinces of a country breaking off from that country, and undertaking to achieve independence, is a military one.

To attain independence, they must conquer it on the field of battle. Foreign Governments cannot recognize them as a political power, foreign Governments cannot treat with them as such, until their independence is a fact established by arms.

To aid the insurgents to establish their independence would be, on the part of a neutral nation, an act of intervention in war, which act, whether it were the supply of arms, or of soldiers, or of pecuniary subsides, or the transmission of these, or the facilitating of such supply or transmission, or the negotiating for them, would constitute a breach of neutrality as respects the legitimate Government.

Now, the transportation of insurgent ambassadors not only comprehends within it the contraband act of transporting dispatches, but comprehends also the entire question of indirect military aid to the insurgents in all its possible relations, together with the entire question of political aid. The insurgent ambassador is a personage far more consequential than a body of soldiers; he goes abroad to negotiate, not loans only, or purchase of arms, but alliances—which are soldiers, arms and money altogether, and in which, if successful, he effects more than is effected by a hundred of those petty skirmishes and trivial combats, which are the salient features of all civil wars. Hence it was that, in the war of our Revolution, the American Minister, Mr. Laurens, was exchanged against a British Commander-in-Chief.

It is quite immaterial, I think, to any present question, whether the master of the *Trent* was or was not acquainted with the official character of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Ignorance of that fact might be pleaded in extenuation of municipal offence, or in excuse of forfeiture; but it would not discharge from seizure the contraband person or thing, whether contraband of peace or of war.

Nor is it material to the present question whether the master of the *Trent* was or was not informed of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. That was mainly a question between him and his Government; and, if material between him and the United States, it could have been so only upon a question of criminality or of forfeiture, but not as affording immunity to contraband of war, or as exempting the *Trent* from visitation by the *San Jacinto*.

Nor is it material to the question whether Capt. Wilkes did, or not, at the time, know the official character of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. In many such cases, an officer is bound to act on presumption of fact, taking the chance of being justified or not by the ascertainment, afterwards, of the actual fact.

In the present case, there is no room for controversy as to the official character of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. That is fixed by the formal declaration of the President of the Confederate States.

Nor is it material whether actual force, or only the exhibition of contingent force, was employed by Capt. Wilkes. That is incident merely, or question of aggravation, not of substance.

Nor is it important here that the *Trent* was proceeding from one neutral port to another. The responsibility of transporting persons contraband of war cannot be evaded by subdividing a voyage, and interposing intermediate neutral *termini*.

Nor is it important whether the *Trent* was or was not overhauled in the intra-insular channels of the Bahamas. The modern international law rejects the old idea of considering such channels close seas, in the exclusive jurisdiction of the neighboring lands.

If it be objected that the Government of the United States has not consented to make formal recognition of the belligerent quality of the insurgent States, I reply that, first, if it were so, that would be immaterial, in so far as regards the right of Great Britain in this affair, since she has recognized that belligerent quality for considerations of her own policy, and cannot assume any other premises of action in this case, without assuming it in all cases; and if she now chooses to relinquish that policy, be it so, for then the whole matter would be easy of accommodation.

I reply to this objection, secondly, that if the Government of the United States has not, *in its domestic relations*, recognized the belligerent quality of the insurgent States, it has, in this regard, acted in its own right, being responsible only to the people and to God for its domestic policy. But, in foreign relations of the subject, it has recognized and established the state of war, by the President's proclamation declaring the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States, and the correspondence of the Secretary of State in that behalf, and in the assertion of contraband of war as applicable to the commerce of foreign nations with those States. In this, the Government of the Union acted not only according to the necessities of the case, but wisely; for the alternative plan, of undertaking to close the ports of the insurgent States, by act of Congress, would have been wholly without effect, except against ourselves, as the principles of public law suffice to indicate, and as the British Government has officially declared in a very late case, precisely in point—that of an act of the Congress of New-Granada, closing, in terms, the ports of the insurgent States of that Republic on the coast of the Pacific.

The United States could not possibly do otherwise. Suppose an act of Congress which, *in words*, closes the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans to all commerce. How would that have prevented the entry of foreign vessels into those ports, with munitions of war, or anything else? Not *physically*, it is plain. Would it have been regarded by foreign ship-owners? Indubitably not. If disregarded by them, what remedy would the United States have had? None, whatever. We could not pursue on the high seas, capture and bring in a British or French ship, on account of her having entered and left a port of the United States in which the United States were not exercising power *de facto*—physical power. Nay, our own Courts have again and again decided that, in such case, any and all laws of the United States are in abeyance, and the question of entry, as of duties on imports, is subject to the *de facto* local authority. And if, by an act of Congress, we could have closed those ports to foreign vessels, how would such an act of Congress have prevented the egress and ingress of vessels belonging to the insurgent States? It is obvious that the idea was wholly visionary and impracticable. The Government, therefore, acted necessarily and wisely, in adopting the only possible, as well as the only lawful, means of closing those ports to foreign commerce, namely, by effective blockade.

A government, like New Granada, having no ships, must, perforce, content itself with the *brutum fulmen* of an act of Congress nominally closing insurgent ports; but that would not have become the United States.

In short, while the duties of neutrality, in this war, have been voluntarily assumed by Great Britain, the rights of war, as regards her, have been claimed and asserted by the United States.

Without pausing to enter into the real or possible qualifications of the belligerent right in this respect, and while admitting that such qualifications may exist, it suffices for me to say that, in my opinion, none of those qualifications attach to the case of ambassadors of insurgent States, not yet recognized by their own or by any foreign Government. It is not worth while to enlarge discussion beyond the limits of the occasion and its exigencies.

So, qualifications of the right to seize for the transportation of dispatches exist. But the general right does not the less exist, as in the case of munitions of war, of military persons, and of ambassadors.

It may be said, it has been, that to obtain the rightfulness of the act of Captain Wilkes, is to set a precedent of possible inconvenience to ourselves hereafter. That is to say, it would constrain us to acquiesce in the arrest of an enemy ambassador on board of a vessel of our own; nay, of our own ambassador by a cruiser of our own Government. Be it so. As to the insurgent States, we are competent to protect ourselves. As to other Government, the United States have reached a stage in our history, in which we are to think and speak of duties as well as rights, more than we have hitherto done.

Born of revolution, we have been accustomed to act as if rebellion had all rights, and governments none, and to welcome and applaud rebellion in other countries before it was rebellion, without stopping to inquire into its rightfulness as between the insurgents and the rest of the nation represented by its Government. Hereafter, in meditation of our own misfortunes, haply we may learn to be charitable toward other Governments.

So, cultivating neutrality through many years of the wars of other nations, we have fallen into the habit of exaggerating neutral rights and under-estimating neutral obligations. Hereafter we shall have learned from the exigencies of our experience that belligerency has its domain of rights as well as neutrality.

Finally, in the enjoyment of so much liberty here in our geographical isolation in America, we have become, as it were, liberty-mad. We now see, or shall see, that liberty is not the only nor even the greatest of the blessings of nations and of men, but, on the contrary, that

"Too much liberty is dashed with woe;"

and that Order is the first and highest law of nations and of men, as it is of Heaven.

My voice is that of a political proscript for opinion's sake. It may avail nothing, at this hour. But, if I might presume, at this time, to address my countrymen, I would exhort them to cease from caviling with foreign Governments as to the name to be given to this portentous thing, which rises terrible before us, the awful fact of this great struggle in the heart of the United States, on the one hand to disrupt, and on the other hand to uphold the integrity of the Union; I would entreat them to ascend to the majesty of the occasion in the legal and political relations of the times, as they have nobly manifested their purposes to do in the military ones; I would implore them to consider that civil war is not the less War, with its rights and its duties, on both sides,—with its calamities, but, never theless, its triumphs, its grandeur, its gallantry, and its glory;—I would pray them to banish from their thoughts all impracticable schemes of revolutionary social change, under the misapplied name of the Union, and to look only to the sanctity of the Constitution;—I would admonish them that, in such a crisis, it is the paramount duty of all men to rally around the President, as the necessary and only possible centre of political order, and the young Commander-in-Chief, as the single existing centre of military order; and I would proclaim to them that the Union is to be rescued from the perils which menace it, peace and happiness are to be restored to the country, not by any unconstitutional tampering with the subject races of the insurgent States, but by winning battles—battles in the field of honor—battles of brave men to encounter brave men—great battles to pale in the brightness of their fame that of the greatest and holiest days of the New or the Old World. That would be something fit to live for—that would be something for which it would be fitter still to die.

God forbid, at all events, that we should tread in that fatal path which other great governments have trod in modern times, when visited by civil war and threatened with disruption:—that is, to plunge wantonly into conflict with neutral governments on minor and incidental questions, as Great Britain and Spain did, in like circumstances, and so to consummate the dissolution of the Union.

Let us, on the contrary, think only to keep ourselves spotless before the world; that thus, come what else may, our beloved country shall emerge purified from the fire of affliction, sanctified by suffering with loftier and nobler throbs of National life than heretofore, and ready to resume, reinvigorated, the career of greatness side by side with the proudest of the Powers of Europe.

To conclude, then: In my judgment, the act of Capt. Wilkes was one which any and every self-respecting nation must, and would have done, by its sovereign right and power, regardless of consequences. It was an act which, it cannot be doubted, Great Britain would have done under the same circumstances. At the same time, it was an an act amply justified by the principles and doctrines of jurisprudence. We may well regret that occasion for the act occurred, and that the seizure needed to be done from on board a vessel, and still more a mail-packet of Great Britain, with whom, for all possible reasons, we desire to continue on the footing of cordial amity. But, Messrs. Mason and Slidell not having been embarked on board of the *Trent* by the British Government, as such, has not been offended by the seizure. The *Trent*, her officers acting on their own responsibility, could have no immunity from the ordinary laws of war, which affect the vessels of a great power equally as of a small one; and Great Britain cannot fail, I think, to perceive that—as no offence was intended to her in the matter, and as the rights of belligerency were exercised by Capt. Wilkes in the most moderate form, without seizure of mails, without bringing in as prize, without injury to private property—her national pride and her national honor conspire to dictate the most amicable construction of this inevitable act of the sovereignty and belligerent rights of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York.

The Rebels Threaten Kansas.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter:

Ossawatomie, Dec. 1, 1861.

There is but a small force in Kansas,—not more than six or eight thousand. It is thought here by the knowing ones, that Price intends to march to Leavenworth—take Kansas City, Wyandotte and Leavenworth, and then strike south through Kansas to Arkansas.

Price's men are almost naked, and we think he is making this desperate move for the purpose of getting clothing for his men, and also that Kansas is much better supplied with food, both for man and beast, than Missouri.

Col. Montgomery arrived here last evening. The remainder of the brigade will arrive here to-morrow; also, a train of wagons for the brigade, with provisions, clothing, &c. The men have been in the army four months, and have not received a dollar from the Government as yet. They begin to talk pretty loud, and if they do not get some soon I think there will be trouble in the camp.

I visited the camp on Saturday morning. The men are in good spirits—have plenty to eat, and speak well of their officers. They feel anxious to see Price and his command. All is right except the pay. There is quite a number sick with the measles. Almost all the men seem to have a little money.

We are having some pretty cold weather. The troops have camped in the timber, near the river, under a nigh bluff. A very comfortable place for them.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Success of Mosquera in the State of Antioquia—Affairs in Santander and Cauca—Trouble With the Priesthood—Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1861.

We have dates from Bogota by the monthly British steamer, which reached Aspinwall last evening from Cartagena, to the 17th November.

The forces of Gen. Nieto have taken possession, in the name of Mosquera, of all the northeast of the State of Antioquia, having defeated the forces of Gov Jiraldo at Tinajitas. Continuing his march toward Medellin, the capital of the State, he has occupied Santa Rosa and San Pedro, only two days' march from Medellin. Señor Marcellino Velez has arrived in Antioquia from the State of Cauca, to take charge of the State Government. By way of Cauca, we learn that Gen. Enao, who heads the Antioquian force of, say, 2,000 men, offered to submit on certain conditions, not named, but which were declined.

Canal, who is at the head of the faction against Mosquera in the State of Santander, is lying idle, watched by Gutierrez and his forces, while the result of his commission to Bogota, asking terms of peace, shall be known. Both Antioquia and Santander will, it is confidently expected at Bogota, submit to the new Government in a very short period.

The Government is having a good deal of trouble with the priesthood, occasioned in the main by Mosquera's mortmain decree. You will recollect that by this decree the property of all unincorporated religious communities was vested in the Government. From the proceeds or incomes of this property the members of these societies were to receive a decent support during their lives, and on their decease of course the whole capital to go to the Republic. At first, this property was valued at six millions of dollars. But the violent opposition of the priests, led Mosquera to enlarge on the original decree till the confiscated property is said now to be worth double the original sum. Archbishop Herran, brother of Gen. Herran, now Minister to Washington, protested against the right of Mosquera to interfere in Church matters, and told his clergy they should sooner beg in the streets than receive one dollar back of their own property from the Government. So the streets of Bogota exhibited the unaccustomed sight of burly, fat friars and meek-faced sisters asking charity of the people. Mosquera, in a rage, thereupon issued another order, decreeing that any of these gentry found asking alms should be arrested and punished as vagrants. Then a portion of the friars agreed to sign a paper acknowledging the new Government, but on its being presented them, refused.

The following extracts from private letters, dated Bogota, Nov. 8 and Nov. 15, show how matters were progressing when the mail left:

"We have had quite a hubbub here with the friars and archbishops. Mosquera put a company of soldiers into every convent, with orders not to allow a person to come out, and did not except Herran from the order. The friars had agreed to submit to Mosquera's Government, and when the articles of agreement were taken to them for signature, they refused to attach their names. So Mosquera got issued a decree, confiscating all the convents of both sexes. To-day, I hear that the friars had, on second sober thought, signed; but the archbishop starts off in a day or two, probably for New-York."

The letter dated Nov. 15 gives the following important information:

"The differences between the Church and State have reached their climax, and that executive old man Mosquera has cut the gordian knot, by exiling Archbishop Herran and those of the monastic crew who remained refractory. I think this nation is beginning to see the light, after a long, dreary night of Romish despotism. The cause of pure Christianity progresses slowly, but I hope ere long to see Protestantism making rapid strides in this country. The prospect of having a church edifice for Protestant worship, in Bogota, has improved greatly of late.

The political news here is briefly as follows:

Last week a silly clerigo, with two or three kindred spirits, got up a guerilla party at Guasca and Guatavita, to the east of Bogota. The Government, miscalculating the strength of the movement, sent an inadequate force, under Victoria, against it, and he was worsted. A sufficiently large force under Mendoza has now been dispatched, and I have no doubt they will put a speedy end to the affair. The priestly leader was killed in the engagement by Victoria. This movement is only important as developing the fact that the Church party is conspiring—that the Liberal party is a compact mass, and that the Government is determined to crush out all reactionary efforts.

From the State of Santander we learn that there is a prospect of peace. A messenger from the reactionist Canal has arrived, proposing terms to lay down his arms.

Judge Burton and wife arrived here a week ago last Friday, and are staying with Mr. McLaren's family. Mr. Burton will, I think, make a first-class Minister, and you may be sure he is a man who makes up his mind for himself, and then acts prudently but independently."

By the British steamer *Anne*, which arrived at Panama on the 4th from Guayaquil and New-Granadian Pacific ports, we have dates from Ecuador to Nov. 25, and from the State of Cauca to Dec. 1. The Reactionary Party, under Gen. Arboleda, in the State of Cauca, is daily losing ground. His force of not more than 1,600 men is daily decreasing by desertion, and is prevented from doing much from lack of arms and other material. But, as he grows weaker, he exhibits greater cruelty. In one day he caused twenty persons of note to be shot, and his executions since he invaded Cauca from Panama are said to amount to forty. Even the foreign residents are not safe. From the port of Tumaco they have addressed a letter to the Consuls of Panama, soliciting their good services with their Governments to prevent the outrages perpetrated upon them by the agents of Arboleda.

The pestilent little vessels of Arboleda, which have been for many months blockading the ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco against the commerce of Panama, are at last open, one of the vessels—the *Clio*—having gone ashore at the mouth of the river, near Buenaventura, on Nov. 25, upon which the *Vigilante*, having lost her rudder, surrendered on the 29th. Capt. Gallo and Lieut. Quesada, with seventy men, delivered themselves up to Gen. Payan, commander of Mosquera's forces at Buenaventura. Previously these vessels had captured a brig belonging to the French Bazaar at Panama, which was trying to run the blockade, and forced her ashore, where, with her cargo of salt, &c., &c., she was a total loss.

Gen. Payan has 500 men at Buenaventura, and Gen. Lopez was advancing upon Arboleda with a force sufficient to annihilate him. It is said that Arboleda is so completely hemmed in that not even the route to Ecuador is open to him.

There is nothing of importance from Ecuador.

The anniversary of the independence of New-Granada was not celebrated as usual in Panama, the sudden political changes that have taken place in the State not making it altogether comfortable for the two parties to fuse in social-political gatherings, and the death of Señor Mosno, late Secretary of State, throwing another obstacle in the way. So the Governor gave a little entertainment at his own residence, at which were present Flag-Officer Montgomery and his officers, the officers of the *Cyane* and *Wyoming*, the United States Consul for Aspinwall, most of the Consuls for Panama, with the exception of the United States Consul, the clergy, New-Granadian State officials, &c.

The flag steam-sloop *Lancaster* has not yet left for San Francisco, but will probably go there on the arrival of the next mail. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which was thrown down on the beach here for repairs, has had her bottom thoroughly overhauled and is now afloat. The work has been done just as well here as it would have been done at Mare Island, San Francisco, and probably, under the economical and honest system which prevails among naval commanders, when left to themselves, at a tenth of the cost. The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* is on the eve of departure for Guayaquil and the South Coast. The United States store-ship *Warren*, Lieutenant Commanding James J. Boyle, yet rests at her anchorage in the bay, the commander, after two years' service here, being still hale and hearty, but "a long way from home." The United States brig *Bainbridge* and the store-ship *Falmouth* are at Aspinwall.

We have a report quite current here that Gen. Geo. W. Jones, late United States Minister to Bogota, and who left Aspinwall on the last steamer for New-York, is to return to take a military commission under Gen. Mosquera. If he had any such intention, however, and has military aspirations, he will probably find greater opportunities to distinguish himself in the United States than he can have in this Republic. The chances of becoming a Napoleon are not brilliant in the United States of Colombia.

One good result, at least, has grown out of the revolution that has devastated New-Granada for the past two years. Gen. Nieto, who commanded a force sent against the State of Antioquia, conceived the idea of going there by water, instead of over the toilsome and lengthy mule route. So he started up the Magdalena River in the steamer *Santa Marta*, with his soldiers, the vessel being commanded by Capt. John Santrich, of Barranguilla; Chief-Engineer, William Graham, an American. Above Mompos, on the Magdalena, the Captain steamed into the River Cauca, and thence into the River Nechi, and in three days and four hours from Mompos reached Zaragoza, in the State of Antioquia, to the great astonishment of all the inhabitants, most of whom had never seen a steamer, and who had no idea that a steam communication with the Magdalena was practicable. The steamer returned without damage. Goods have always been taken to the rich State of Antioquia from the mouth of the Nare over an almost impassable mountain trail, occupying from eight to twelve days, and of course at great expense. It is thought this new steamboat route will employ six or eight new steamers.

December 7, 1861.

By the last arrival from Bogota we have an amendment of Gen. Mosquera's Customs' decree, to the following effect:

Article 15.—The following articles pay five centavos the kilogramme:

Provisions, steel, pitch or tar, quicksilver, cordage, copper, copper boilers, pewter manufactured and unmanufactured, iron, tin, soap, earthen and China ware, agricultural tools and machines, leather, lead manufactured and unmanufactured, gunpowder, window glass, wine in pipes and barrels, sheet zinc.

The merchandise not comprehended in the foregoing class, including passengers' baggage, pay 30 centavos the kilogramme, (except the articles set down as free in the first decree.)

Of course this tariff amounts to a prohibition on many things. For instance, furniture, much needed, generally, in the country, pays about 15 cents a pound; lumber the same, &c, &c, &c.,

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *California*, chartered in place of the *Guatemala*, which broke her shaft near Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, arrived at Panama on the 4th, having the *Guatemala* in tow. The dates from Guatemala and Salvador are to the 24th and 26th, from Nicaragua to the 28th, and from Costa Rica to Dec. 1. There is nothing important from Guatemala, Nicaragua or Costa Rica. Salvador, as well as New-Granada, is the theatre of Church excitement. Some time since, the Bishop of Salvador demanded the punishment of one of President Barrios' Ministers, for having rather freely commented—but in general terms—on the abuses of the Church. This demand led to a sharp correspondence, in which the Bishop was plainly told that he would not be allowed to meddle in State affairs. Since then affairs have been getting worse and worse between the civil and Church dignitaries, till Barrios has been compelled to exile the Bishop, who has gone to Guatemala. Another high churchman has fled to Panama, and the priests all over the country are packing up to make tracks. Salvador has always been a good deal priest-ridden, and there would be considerable danger of a revolution were it not that Barrios is a military man, and flatters his soldiers and officers, and pays them before anybody else is paid.

The firm of Seiligman & Co., at La Union, has failed; and Capt. Jil, a coast-trader, had ran away with $8,000 of other people's money.

In Costa Rica there is nothing new. The coffee crop will be short.

From the Isthmus.

LATEST PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION.

Panama, Friday, Dec. 6—10 P. M.

The steamship *Uncle Sam*, from San Francisco Nov. 21, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. She has 175 passengers, five officers and 180 troops from San Francisco, and nine officers and 309 troops from San Diego. She was detained at the latter port 23 hours. She has on board $1,200,627 from San Francisco, $258,305 from Manzanilla, and $12,463 from Acapulco.

Left at Manzanilla, United States steamer *Narragansett*, and off Cape Lucas, United States steamer *Saranac*.

No steamer has arrived from Valparaiso yet.

Arrival of the Dacotah.

The United States steam-sloop *Dacotah* arrived off the Battery, fourteen days from St. Thomas, at 4 P. M., Monday. She experienced very heavy weather, in a succession of northeast gales. Her boilers are leaking badly, and she will need many repairs. The *Dacotah* was ordered home from the East India Squadron, and left Hong Kong for the United States Aug. 6.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, James P. McKinstry.
Lieutenants, J. H. Parker, E. Barrett, M. Sicard.
Paymaster, C. C. Jackson.
Chief-Engineer, H. H. Stewart.
Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Danby.
Acting Master, S. P. Gillett.
First Assistant Engineer, J. W. Thompson; Second do., G. J. Barry; Third do., W. S. Thomson, L. J. Allen, H. S. Davids.
Midshipmen, S. D. Ames, F. S. Brown, W. Whitehead.
Captain's Clerk, W. H. Clark.
Paymaster's Clerk, J. Ferguson.
Carpenter, J. G. Myers.
Gunner, J. Gaskins.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND ARMING OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE—RESIGNATION OF HARRY HOWARD NOT ACCEPTED—HONORS TO COL. MULLIGAN, THE HERO OF LEXINGTON—IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR AS TO THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

After the reading of the minutes, and the reference of petitions, a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. Lent, calling upon Gov. Morgan to commence immediately the organizing, arming and equipping of the militia of the State, and tendering to the National authorities the hearty coöperation of the State in any measure contemplated for the proper defence of the country. Mr. Stevenson thought such action premature, as all that was yet known of our foreign relations, except newspaper rumors, but Mr. Lent reminded him that he (Mr. Stevenson) offered the resolution of thanks to Com. Wilkes before any of the circumstances were known. The resolutions could do no harm, and he urged their adoption. The resolutions were adopted after the ventilation of considerable patriotism. The sum of $2,000 was ordered paid for full-length portraits of Ex-Governors Seymour and Clark. Mr. Howard, who resigned as Sergeant-at-arms of the Board, was requested by the Committee to whom his resignation had been referred, to withdraw it.

Resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the City to Col. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, and placing the Governor's room at his disposal, were carried. A resolution by Mr. Keech, declaring the New-York Times a Corporation paper, was finally laid over, and the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

FINAL MEETING—DECLARATION OF THE RESULT—THE ADVERTISING—ADJOURNMENT.

The Board of Canvassers met on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to foot up the returns as previously canvassed. Each Alderman added the returns from his district, and the whole was found correct, according to the footings of the clerks. After a brief recess, the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Toumey, read the formal declaration of the result, naming the candidates as elected, and as heretofore announced in the Times, which, on motion of Alderman Boole, was confirmed. On motion of Alderman Genet, the result was published in the Times, *Atlas*, *Leader*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Herald*, *Metropolitan Record*, *Transcript*, and *Irish American*.

The Comptroller was ordered to draw his warrant in favor of D. T. Valentine, Clerk, for $200, and for each of the six other Clerks, $175 each; for the Sergeant-at-Arms and two Messengers, $100 each.

On motion of Alderman Dayton, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, Alderman Cornell, for the impartial manner in which he had performed his duties.

After transacting other routine business, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PAYMENT OF PRINTING BILLS—OFFICIAL PAPERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Mr. Blunt offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing, &c., to audit the bills of all the newspapers now before them, at the rate of ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents for every other insertion.

Mr. Purdy thought that after the work had been done, it was not exactly the fair thing then to undertake to arrange the price of the work. Mr. Blunt, however, said that these prices had been arranged a long time ago, after consultation with many members of the Press, and not only was there no complaint, but there was general anxiety to get the work at those prices. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Ely, Roach, Davis and Tweed took part, an amendment offered by Mr. Purdy, providing for the assent of the papers to those prices, was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was carried, Mr. Blunt voting against it, on account of the amendment.

Mr. Blunt also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing, &c., to report the names of those papers having the largest circulation in which to publish the proceedings of the Board and County advertisements. This was opposed by Mr. Purdy, on the ground that this would effectually cut off the Democrats from this information, as they had no paper of their own. Lost—Ayes 4, Noes 5.

After ordering the payment of several bills, among them the Harlem Bridge bill, the Board adjourned.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

The news of the appropriation of $500,000 (to be raised by the sale of bonds) by the Common Council has spread with wonderful rapidity among those most interested. It was only on Monday the certified copy of the ordinance reached the Comptroller, but yesterday that officer was favored with many calls from wives of volunteers, whom he was, of course, compelled to put off until he can advertise and dispose of the bonds to be issued in accordance with the ordinance. It is not probable that any money can be raised until after January, which, hard as it may operate upon many families, is unavoidable.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CENTRAL PARK.

During the past year very extensive improvements have been completed in Central Park. Considering the fact that the number of laborers employed has been much less, and the expenses only about one-half those of last year, it is believed that the management has been good, and the money judiciously expended. The Park-drive has been extended from fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fourth-street, making in all more than seven miles of as fine a road for driving as can be found in this country. Much labor has also been expended in the preparation of the skating ponds, the construction of refreshment saloons and other necessary buildings. These buildings will be rented to parties desiring to furnish refreshments to the visitors at the Park, and the income thereof is to be applied to the adorning of the grounds and the improvement of the ponds. Mr. C. G. White, of Brooklyn, has presented to the Superintendent a couple of cranes. They are objects of much interest to those visiting the Park. A pair of deer have also been placed in an inclosure near the Mall, where all may have an opportunity of seeing them. Mrs. Crawford, the widow of the celebrated sculptor of that name, has caused to be placed in the Park a copy of each of her husband's works in plaster. They make a very fine appearance. A great amount of shrubbery and large numbers of trees have been transplanted within the last year, with great success. Several new avenues have been opened, and five archways, of great architectural beauty, have been constructed in different parts of the Park. Several wealthy parties in the upper part of the City are now making arrangements to erect a glass conservatory at their own expense. If the plan is carried into execution it will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country. It will be two hundred feet in length, by forty feet in width, and two stories in height. It is to be situated near Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and will front an artificial pond five hundred feet in length, by two hundred and fifty in breadth. The location selected for this building is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the Park, and when completed according to the design of its projectors will add greatly to the attractions of the Central Park.

The following list of directions and regulations for skating has been prepared by the Commissioners and conspicuously placarded in the Park:

RULES FOR SKATING.

Do not go on the ice except by the paths provided for the purpose.

Use the foot-scrapers on the gang-plank before stepping on the ice.

Do not drop any tobacco, cigar stumps, paper, nutshells, or other articles, on the ice.

Avoid crowds. Even thick ice is liable to crack, and if a number of persons crowd on one side of a cake of ice, it suddenly tips and endangers the lives of all upon it.

Do not go in the vicinity of laborers engaged in cleaning the ice.

The Park Keepers are provided with abundant means of rescue in case of accidents.

Cautions or directions from a Park Keeper should be immediately complied with.

Any want of civil attention or of charging over the allowed rates on the part of the licensed keepers of any of the tents or refreshment houses, should be reported to the Park Keepers.

A ball will be hoisted to the top of the pole, near the Bell Tower, whenever the ice is in fair condition for skating.

The National Flag will be kept hoisted over the Round-house, in the middle of the main pond, whenever the ice may be walked upon with safety, and when persons can skate without seriously injuring the ice.

No one can remain upon the ice with safety, or with proper regard to the general interest in maintaining the ice in good order for skating, when the National Flag is not flying.

A Red Flag over the Round-house indicates either that the ice is very dangerous or that it is being flooded for the purpose of forming a new surface. In the latter case, it will be kept flying until new ice is finally formed. The Red Flag will not be displayed unless there is an absolute necessity that the pond should be cleared.

The above instructions are formed with a design to place no restrictions, except such as are necessary for the preservation of the ice in the best condition for the general enjoyment, and it is hoped that they may be so willingly observed by all, that a resort to other measures to secure their observance will never be required.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court.—Jury causes, Nos. 1, 10, 11, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15. Admiralty causes, Nos. 49, 25, 37, 50, 51, 52, 57, 62, 60, 61, 31.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 97, 73, 223, 589, 594, 600, 601, 602, 603, 12, 328, 282, 410½, 514, 550, 579, 377, 559, 556, 124, 549, 604, 605, 606, 607.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 636, 1434, 1440, 1266, 1494, 1504, 984, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1578, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2615, 2171, 1513½, 1093, 1233, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649. *Part II.*—Nos. 614, 3326, 422, 2228, 2340, 1060, 2774, 1622, 2518, 2924, 2926, 2932, 2936.

Common Pleas—General Term.

Unauthorized Suits under the Excise Law.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York vs. *Robert R. Purdy.*—Leonard J.—Motions are made in this and several other similar actions for an order dismissing them, with costs, to be paid by the plaintiffs' attorneys, on the ground that they are commenced without any authority or lawful right so to do.

They are commenced for alleged violations of the "Act to Suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16, 1857, (*vide* Sess. L., 1857, vol. 2, chap. 628,) to recover a penalty of fifty dollars in each case, for the sale of spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons, without a license.

It is proven by affidavit, on the part of the defendants, that no complaint had been made to the Excise Commissioners, before the commencement of these actions, that the defendants had violated the said statute, and that the Commissioners had not authorized the commencement thereof.

These facts are proved upon information and belief only, but are not denied on the part of the plaintiffs, or by the attorneys who bring the actions.

The proof was sufficient to call on the attorneys who instituted the actions for some denial or explanation; and as they have not thought proper to do so, it must be assumed that none can be made, and that the statements of the affidavits are true.

By section 22 of the act referred to, it is directed that the penalties for which these actions are prosecuted, shall be sued for, and recovered in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise.

By section 30, it is further provided that if the Commissioners shall neglect to prosecute for any penalty provided by the act, for the period of ten days after complaint to them that any provision of the act has been violated, *accompanied with reasonable proof of the same*, any other person may prosecute therefor in the name of the Commissioners.

It is quite plain that the Legislature have here imposed a condition with which private persons must comply before they are authorized to prosecute for the recovery of any penalty, or to use the official name of the Commissioners as plaintiffs.

The condition is imposed not only for the safety of the Commissioners and the public, but also to prevent citizens from being vexed by informers and speculators without probable cause.

The Commissioners do not prosecute these actions; they are brought by some one else using their name.

Such party should have proved on this motion that the Commissioners had neglected to take action themselves for ten days after complaint made to them against these defendants respectively, for violation of the law, and that they had produced before them reasonable proof of the truth of the complaint.

No such proof has been offered. Those who are engaged in the prosecution of these actions do not bring themselves within the provision which authorizes them to do so.

The question is properly raised on motion, inasmuch as these facts would not be such as are called issuable. Clearly, it is not necessary to allege them in the complaint; and, I think, they would not constitute a defence if interposed by an answer. The answer would be, (if the objection were so interposed,) that the party who, by the face of the complaint, brought the action, did not in fact bring it. Such an answer would involve only the question whether the attorneys for the plaintiffs were guilty of misconduct, and not any questions pertaining to the action.

Such questions are disposed of by motion, and not by a trial at the Circuit.

It is not clear that this was the ground upon which the case of Pomroy and others, Excise Commissioners of Courtland County *vs.* Sperry, (16 How., P. R.,) was disposed of, but I have no hesitation in concurring with the result of that case for the reason here mentioned. The report is of a trial at the Circuit, where no opinion was written by the Judge, but the reporter has undertaken to state what was there decided, whether on rumor or newspaper statement, I cannot say.

If the decision there was founded on any other reason than that here mentioned, I am unable to concur in it.

The case in 4 Denio R., 269, (Thayer *et al.*, Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Otsego *vs.* Lewis,) is not in point here.

The Court say in that case, (page 273,) "It should be known who it is that prosecutes the suit, to the end that he may be held answerable as the real plaintiff in the action." The party who there prosecuted in the name of the overseers was required, by law, to give them security against costs, in case of failure to recover judgment.

That was a question in which the overseers alone had any interest. The defendant there could look to the overseers or the town if he succeeded in his defence, and it was no concern of his whether the overseers were indemnified by a suitable bond or not.

Under this statute, the Legislature have required the party who turns informer, and claims to make use of the names of the Commissioners of Excise, as plaintiffs, to produce reasonable proof that the accused party has been guilty. The provision here is different in character from the one referred to in 4 Denio.

The motions are granted, with $10 costs of motion, to be included in one order only.

Jas. M. Smith for the defendants; Sickles & Cushing for the plaintiffs.

Res Adjudicata—Does the Dismissal of a Complaint in the Marine Court Bar a New Action.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Henry Dexter vs. *Richard J. Clark.*—This was an action commenced in the Marine Court, to recover $50 for one quarter's rent of a house belonging to the plaintiff, and occupied by the defendant; also to recover $68 75, upon a claim for prior rent of the same house, due from the defendant to Messrs. Weeks & De Forest, and by them assigned to the plaintiff. The complaint was dismissed by Judge Thompson.

The present action was then brought in this Court, and came on for trial before Justice Allen, who instructed the jury that the former action in the Marine Court, set up by the defendant, was a bar to a new action, and that as a matter of law they should find a verdict for the defendant. Verdict was so found, and the plaintiff, excepting, moved at Special Term for a new trial, which was denied. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court from the judgment at the Circuit, and also from the order at Special Term denying a new trial.

Upon the appeal, the Court now held (Clerke, P. J.) that in this Court, in this District, it has been expressly decided that where a Justice orders a complaint to be dismissed, either before or after evidence is given on both sides, a judgment entered on such a decision is no bar to a second action for the same cause.

The Marine Court is held to have authority to dismiss a complaint in the same manner and to the like effect, as all Courts of Record could grant a nonsuit under the old system.

Justice Leonard concurred, although stating that at first he had some doubts whether the judgment in the Marine Court was not the same as if it had been rendered in a Justices' Court. He was, however, satisfied, on examination, that it had the same effect as a like judgment in a Court of Record, and that it was not a bar to a new action.

R. H. Underhill for appellant; S. Sanxey and R. J. Clark for respondents.

United States District Court—Dec. 17.

Before Judge Hall and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Case marked U. H. B. D., containing watches.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods on the ground of undervaluation with intent to evade the payment of duties. The goods were imported in October, 1860, on board the *Vanderbilt*, by the claimant, Bernard Daws. The Government gave testimony to show that the watches were undervalued in the invoice some 330 francs, or over ten per cent. The claimant gave evidence tending to show the accuracy of the invoice. The amount of difference in the duty between the invoice value and that put upon the goods by the Appraisers, was less than five dollars.

The jury were out at the adjournment of the Court.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffmann, James Killery, an Irishman, about 40 years of age, was put on trial for the murder of his wife, Margaret, by beating her with a stick, at the corner of Eighty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, on the 1st of October last. The victim died on the 13th of October at the Bellevue Hospital, from a premature delivery, said to have been produced by injuries inflicted by the accused. The case occupied the entire day, and will be resumed this morning.

In Part II, before Judge McCunn, George Griscom was tried for assaulting Ellen O'Brien, and acquitted. The defendant in this case was engaged in the office of the Committee for the Relief of the Families of Volunteers, and the complainant refused to obey orders to go into another apartment of the building, whereupon she was forcibly, but by no means harshly, conducted thither.

John H. Baxter pleaded guilty to an assault upon Hiram Engle, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Bonaventura and Peter, her husband, were tried for assault with intent to kill Gaetano Ratts, and acquitted.

Thomas Farrell pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, upon Louis Fordam, of No. 200 East Forty-seventh-street, and was remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate:

Michael Gabney, Duncan Campbell and J. A. O'Reilly.

None of these wills contained anything of interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Parisen vs. *Parisen.*—Judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Beuren vs. *Beuren.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Fox vs. *Smith.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jaseney vs. *Russell.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Averill vs. *Merry.*—The defendant ordered to pay over to plaintiff the $60 he had on hand at the time of the service for this examination.

Lienon vs. *Adams.*—Motion to strike out answer granted, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 17, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	88	535	Erie Railroad	27
2,000	Ill. Canal Bs., '66	79	50	do.........s10	27
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	40⅝	100	do.........b30	27⅛
9,000	do	40½	100	do.........b30	27
1,000	Missouri State 6s	38¼	100	do	26⅞
6,000	Cal. State 7s	80	200	do.........b60	26¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	50	do	26⅝
1,000	do	104¼	550	do	26¾
4,000	Mich. C. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	90½	50	Erie R. Pref.....b10	48
			150	do	48
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℔ c B.	94¼	7	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	100
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	77	100	Mich. Cen. R.	44½
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	81	100	do	44⅞
6,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f. bds.	77½	50	do.........b10	45
5	American Ex Bank	80	100	do	45
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	82	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
100	Hud. R. R.	35½	200	do.........b60	18
300	do	35¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	37¼
50	do.........b30	36	50	do.........s30	37½
20	do	36	105	Panama R.	110
10	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	5	do	109½
355	do	82½	575	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	58½
75	do	83	5	do	59
200	N. Y. Central R. s10	76½	60	Gal. & Chi. R.	69½
150	do	76⅝	69	do	69¾
282	do	76¾	50	do.........b10	70
100	do.........s10	76⅜	220	do	70
150	do.........s30	76⅜	50	do.........b30	70⅛
100	do.........b10	76⅞	750	Clev. & Tol. R.	30¾
500	do	76⅞	125	do	30⅝
200	do.........s10	76⅞	100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.. b10	48
20	do.........b60	77	25	do	48½
50	do.........b30	77	100	do	[illegible]
100	Harlem R.	10¾	100	do	[illegible]
225	do	11	50	do	[illegible]
15	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	13½	75	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	11

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	91¾	310	Erie R. Pref.	48¼
8,000	do	92	50	Harlem R.	10⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88	200	do	11
12,000	Missouri State 6s	38¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R....b30	30⅜
10,000	do.........b30	38½	650	do	30⅝
5,000	do	38⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
20,000	do	38	50	Mich. Cen. R.	45
5,000	Virginia State 6s	47	15	do	45⅛
1,000	E. R. 3d m. b., '83	83	250	do	45¼
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	87	10	Mich So. & N. I. R.	17½
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M. bds	77	50	do	17¾
200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	82½	50	do	17⅞
100	do.........b30	82¾	144	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	37½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s15	76¾	200	do	37⅞
50	do.........s30	76⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	13⅞
100	do.........s10	76⅜	100	do	14
100	do.........s30	76⅝	50	Panama Railroad	108½
100	do	76½	25	do	108
25	do	76⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s30	48
150	Erie Railway	26¾	50	do	48¼
10	do	26⅞			

Tuesday, Dec. 17—P. M.

There is a much calmer feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day than on the first effect of the English news of yesterday forenoon. The Share market was ½@1 ℔ cent. better than the average sales of yesterday, and in National Stocks 1@1½ ℔ cent. higher. New-York Central opened at 76⅛, advanced to 77½ ℔ cent., and finally closed at 76⅞ ℔ cent.; Erie sold at 26½@27 ℔ cent., and Erie Preferred at 48@48½ ℔ cent. The Western shares were generally ½@1½ ℔ cent. better, and Pacific and Panama shares 1½@2 ℔ cent. higher. The improvement in Missouri State 6 ℔ cents is 1 ℔ cent. The political feeling on the Street in reference to the affair of the *Trent* has settled down to the conviction, with most people, that diplomacy will be able to arrange all proper explanations, and, if need be, all honorable apologies in the premises. The ultimatum of war with England is not so seriously entertained as on the first blush of yesterday's news in any quarter. Late in the afternoon the market left off steady about as follows:

N. Y. Central	76¾	Pacific	82½
Erie	27	Hudson	35½
Erie Preferred	48¼	Michigan Southern	17¾
Rock Island	48¼	Mich. Central	45
Toledo	30⅛	United States 6s, 1881	91½
Panama	109	Missouris	38

No action of the Associated Banks has been taken to-day as to their future policy in regard to the Government Account or the suspension of Specie payments. On the last named point the public indifference is quite marked. The belief is pretty general that the announcement at at any time of the suspension of payments in Gold would not influence the Foreign Exchanges more than ½@1 ℔ cent, nor the value of Gold over Currency more than the same difference. The necessity of immediate suspension is generally discarded. The expediency of the step, in contemplation of $275,000,000 new loans wanted by the Government between this time and the 1st of July next, is more freely discussed, but no alarm or very deep concern is felt on the subject either way. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce show that no large sum in Bullion can possibly leave the country, either in settlement of foreign trade balances or by way of return, under the apprehension of war, of Foreign capital employed on this side. The clearances this week are again very large, approaching nearly four millions. The shipments have been materially enhanced by the reduced rates of Freight and the advanced terms of Exchange. Some of the Exporters have been able to place their bills at 109½@109¾ ℔ cent. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie,) at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 17, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$2,112,863	$3,462,452	$3,726,295
Previously reported	63,579,692	94,685,129	127,922,228
Since January 1	$65,692,555	$98,247,581	$131,648,523

It is stated this afternoon that the Cunard steamer *Africa* will be detained, under request of the British Ambassador at Washington, until Friday morning, in order to afford a reply to the instructions of the Government in London, which will not reach Lord Lyons until to-morrow afternoon. The *Europa* did not reach Boston until late this afternoon. Her mails for New-York will be delivered early to-morrow morning. The rates of Exchange to-day have ruled 110½@111 ℔ cent., the latter being extreme figures for Bankers' bills, We hear of no engagements of Specie by the *Africa*. The probability is that a considerable sum in Bullion has been set aside at one or more of the large Banks at *special* request, and the amount taken out of the ordinary daily averages at Bank; but its transmission abroad depends very much upon the policy which the Associated Banks may adopt, in the next few days, in reference to continued payments in Specie, and the influence of suspension, should such be their determination, upon the Foreign Exchanges. The market for Money has also been influenced by the same consideration. A number of lenders have accepted low rates of interest, conditioned that the money be returned in gold, while others have charged 6@7 ℔ cent. on temporary loans, without stipulation on the subject.

Since the above remarks were written, we have been informed that a general conference of Bank Officers was held late this afternoon, at the American Exchange Bank. Mr. John A. Stevens occupied the chair. After some preliminary discussion, the following resolutions, on motion of Mr. Moses Taylor, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The public mind has become unduly agitated in regard to the financial course to be pursued by the Banks and the United States Government, which has led to a premature discussion of a suspension of specie payments; and,

Whereas, An examination into the condition of the specie of the country has resulted in the belief that we now hold $80,000,000 of bullion more than we held a year ago, of which a fair proportion is in the banks; and,

Whereas, The exports of cereals and provisions have so far exceeded those of former years, that, notwithstanding the loss of the Cotton Crop, our Exports far exceed our importations, and there is no demand for foreign exchange, to warrant considerable shipment of coin; and,

Whereas, The pending difference with Great Britain will probably prove to be capable of a diplomatic solution through the ordinary channels or by arbitration, and fears on this score are premature and groundless; and,

Whereas, There is nothing in the position of the loans to the Government to cause uneasiness, and the entire arrears due upon them from the Banks of this City, (a considerable part of which is to be reimbursed,) do not exceed $31,500,000, provided the Secretary, in his drafts therefor, will consult their wishes, which may be expected from him, from motives of interest and policy, as well as from his promises; and,

Whereas, Independently of all these considerations, it is not only unbecoming, but bad faith, for fiduciary agents to refuse the just demands of depositors, unless for clear cause and manifest necessity, and nothing but an entire want of public confidence or great national considerations, rendering it impossible to comply with all engagements, can ever justify such refusal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York Banks, with assurances from the representatives of Banks in Boston and Philadelphia, of their coperation, *see no reason, justification, or necessity, for a suspension of specie payments* under the existing state of their relations with the Banks of this country, the United States Government and Europe. Relying, therefore, confidently on the harmonious action of the Government, on the continued confidence of their depositors, and on the patriotism of the people, *they will maintain specie payments.*

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

Manhattan	115	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	88	Citizens'	90
America	99	Market	80
Butchers' and Drovers'	103	Nassau	80
Commerce	75	Marine	85
Commerce, Scrip Stock	80	Park	95
Broadway	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]	Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	86½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	97¾	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	78
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100½	N. Ind. [illegible]	60
Erie firsts, '68	[illegible]	N. Ind. Goshen Line	77
Erie thirds, '83	83½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	76
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Pacific guar. by M.	88
B., N. Y. & Erie firsts	72	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	78
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94½	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70	25
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson convert. '67	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st s. 2d s.	38
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	36
Harlem seconds, '64	91	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	99	Mil. & P. DuC. firsts, pref.	75
Mich. C. s. f., 8 ℔ c., '82	90½	Mil. & P. DuC. sec'ds, pref	54

The following are the quotations of Messrs. Gwynne & Day for Bank Notes:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala.	40@—
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La.	3@—
New-Jersey	⅛@¾	Ill. and Wisconsin	5@50
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio and Indiana	¾@—
Interior Pennsylv'a	¾@1½	Missouri	15@50
Baltimore	¾@½	Free Ind. and Ken.	1¾@2
Maryland	1@2	Tennessee	40@—
Virginia	5@40	Michigan	1@—
North Carolina	30@40	Canada	1@1½
S. Carolina and Ga.	40@—		

Also for Checks and Certificates of Deposit:

	Dis.		Dis.
Boston	⅛@¼	Washington	1@—
Providence	⅛@¼	Cincinnati	⅛@—
Interior New England	⅛@¼	Chicago	⅛@¾
New-York State	⅛@¼	Milwaukee	2@—
Philadelphia	⅛@¼	Detroit	1@—
Baltimore	⅛@¼	U. S. Dem. Notes par@¼ dis	
Pittsburgh	¾@1		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $214,045, including $80,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,258,839, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $4,944,398.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 16.	LOANS. Dec. 9.	SPECIE. Dec. 16.	SPECIE. Dec. 9.
Philadelphia	$4,155,000	$4,160,000	$1,181,000	1,100,000
North America	3,414,587	3,414,317	928,550	968,732
Farmers & Mech	5,241,844	5,260,774	1,530,223	1,560,716
Commercial	1,997,000	2,011,000	345,000	335,000
Mechanics'	2,141,000	2,065,600	282,010	283,620
N. Liberties	1,612,000	1,586,000	342,000	333,000
Southwark	990,322	1,022,087	328,252	318,263
Kensington	785,796	781,881	203,254	212,687
Penn Township	857,737	865,668	154,291	177,397
Western	1,519,031	1,575,357	594,332	649,317
Man. & Mech	1,324,596	1,303,640	160,856	180,815
Commerce	821,549	815,840	200,961	187,326
Girard	2,534,769	2,512,271	363,365	365,833
Tradesmen's	619,325	628,907	182,686	146,036
Consolidation	638,314	638,031	131,690	110,241
City	914,586	938,988	135,683	124,375
Commonwealth	573,826	578,141	101,209	102,614
Corn Exchange	503,000	512,000	108,000	147,000
Union	496,000	490,000	81,000	64,000
Total	31,140,282	31,160,502	$7,354,112	7,266,912

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 16.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 9.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 16.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 9.
Philadelphia	$2,855,000	$2,795,000	$256,000	$249,000
North America	2,380,947	2,484,271	219,014	222,465
Farmers & Mech	4,938,538	5,090,481	278,540	299,410
Commercial	1,314,000	1,364,000	121,000	126,000
Mechanics'	1,276,775	1,226,895	124,485	128,920
N. Liberties	1,328,000	1,281,000	81,000	85,000
Southwark	835,453	808,988	68,730	69,015
Kensington	695,984	667,961	135,376	143,840
Penn Township	641,489	625,286	69,890	74,889
Western	1,116,752	1,124,579	123,060	133,210
Man. & Mech	821,712	842,155	74,685	74,240
Commerce	734,334	714,143	48,725	50,365
Girard	1,476,120	1,456,517	136,110	134,995
Tradesmen's	524,096	500,687	67,190	66,059
Consolidation	401,128	384,836	118,475	114,155
City	581,419	589,728	58,214	62,211
Commonwealth	373,655	374,518	64,930	62,725
Corn Exchange	333,000	370,000	70,000	81,000
Union	298,000	290,000	72,000	60,000
Total	22,926,402	22,991,035	$2,187,424	$2,237,499

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 9.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,150	$11,970,950		
Loans	31,140,282	31,160,502	Dec.	20,220
Specie	7,354,112	7,266,912	Inc.	87,200
Due from other B'ks	1,382,567	1,418,497	Dec.	35,880
Due to other Banks	3,677,909	3,625,010	Inc.	52,899
Deposits	22,926,402	22,991,035	Dec.	62,633
Circulation	2,187,424	2,237,499	Dec.	50,075

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 75 bbls. Ashes, 14,095 bbls. Flour, 54 bbls. and 1,531 bags Corn Meal, 2,930 bushels Wheat, 2,943 bushels Corn, 728 bushels Rye, 150 bushels Barley, 5,009 bushels Oats, 2,525 bushels Malt, 5,968 packages Provisions, 1,309 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Holders are not disposed to sell at present, and prices are generally nominal. The week's receipts of Rio have been 11,359 bags; estimated sales 22,834, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,277, ℔ *Reindeer*, at 17½c.@18c.; 2,850, balance ℔ *H. P. Russell*, (a resale,) at 17c.; 4,504, ℔ *Miranda*, at 17½c.; 1,190, ℔ *Ronald*, (a resale,) at 17¼c.; 4,213, balance ℔ *Bucephalus*, at 17¼c.; 4,413, ℔ *Gottland*, at 16½c.; 387, ℔ *Gottland*, at 16½c., cash, and 3,500, ℔ *Locomotive*, P. N. T. The cargoes ℔ *Hedwig* and *Cornucopia*, 8,811 bags, have been taken on speculation on private terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, 67,539 packages, including 46,163 bags Rio and Santos, 950 bags and 1,200 mats Java, 212 bags and 3,659 mats Ceylon, 12,100 bags Maracaibo, 1,980 bags St. Domingo, 1,000 bags Laguayra, and 275 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Dec. 14, Baltimore	16,000
Dec. 14, Philadelphia	2,500
Dec. 17, New-York	46,163
Grand total	64,663

COPPER—Ingot is actively sought after, and is now quoted up to 24¾c.@25¼c. ℔ ℔. with sales of 190,000 ℔s., the asking price at the close being 25½c.@26c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is very scarce, and is quoted quite firm and buoyant, to-day, at 37c.@40c. for Middlings, ℔ ℔., with sales of 800 bales.

CHEMICALS—Sales, 2,000 bags Nitrate of Soda on private terms, holders subsequently claiming as high as 6c.; 1,000 kegs bi-carbonate Soda at 4c.@4½c. cash.

FRUIT—The demand has improved and prices have favored sellers. New Layer Raisins $3 45, do. Bunch $3 25 ℔ box; Currants 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A brisk export demand prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of shipping brands have advanced a shade, closing buoyantly. The reported sales since our last have been 29,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70 @$5 90; mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@ $5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95 @$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand and is firm; sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3@$3 10, for Jersey; $3 30 for Brandywine, afloat, and $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at firmer prices. The reported sales reach 228,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 45; Canada Club at $1 32; White Western, $1 47@$1 51; Amber do. at $1 43@$1 44; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 43; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 33@$1 34½; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 28@$1 32; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 30; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 24@$1 28½; Red State at $1 33 and Amber Kentucky, very choice, at $1 46 ℔ bushel. Corn opened firmly, with light offerings, but as the demand was restricted, prices closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales 43,000 bushels, at 66c.@ 68c. for unsound to strictly Prime Mixed Western, closing at 67½c.@68c. for sound, 68c. for do., in store; 69c. for Western Yellow, and 67½c. for Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 44c.@45c., Western at 44c.@45c., and State at 44½c.@45½c., afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted, at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady: sales 4,700 bushels, including Canada, at 75c., State at 73c. and California on private terms. ℔ bushel.

The business of the past fortnight Mr. Edward Bill reviews thus: "Since the date of my last report, the closing of the Canal and suspension of receipts from that source has given a quiet tone to the trade. Holders of Wheat and Corn not being disposed to offer their stocks freely for immediate sales, there is but little choice of samples, and the business doing is quite light. The Export Clearances of the fortnight past, however, have been large, amounting to 120,690 bbls. Flour, 1,686,061 bush. Wheat. 776,510 bush. Corn to Great Britain and Ireland; 26,410 bbls. Flour, 238,509 bush. Wheat to France; 14,013 bush. Wheat to Portugal; 2,186 bbls. Flour, 30,472 bush. Wheat, 281 bbls. Rye Flour, 97,700 bush. Rye to the Continent. There has been a fair inquiry for Flour, both for export and home use, but with free supplies, (rather in excess of the demand,) prices have fluctuated, closing at yesterday's Exchange quite tamely under the excitement of the day. Wheat is so firmly held that buyers cannot operate to any extent, and the transactions of the last few days have been extremely light. The foreign demand is moderate. At the Exchange yesterday but little business was done, a small advance being generally demanded, the English news seeming to absorb the attention of the merchants. Indian Corn is not freely offered, and is without material change in value. The stock in store is heavy and a large portion held on speculation. Rye is firm and not plenty. Oats are in good demand."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 13, '61	413,490	6,823,448	4,086,470
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61			
Philadelphia	Dec. 3, '61	65,929	668,524	81,976
Baltimore	Dec. 5, '61	8,573	175,797	1,376
Boston	Dec. 6, '61	17,494	2,800	18,344
Other Ports	Nov. 29, '61	1,995	462,074	
Total		507,491	8,151,843	4,477,464
To about same period, 1860		857,042	10,129,756	1,709,167
To about same period, 1859		128,637	290,756	
To about same period, 1858		77,788	412,425	319,365
To the Continent:		Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn. / Bu. Rye.
F'm N. Y., to Dec. 3, 1861		420,205	5,911,233	251,118 / 468,081
F'm other Ports, to latest dates		12,041	32,395	[illegible] / 15,675

GUNNY BAGS—Sales, 1,000 bales at 14c., cash.

HAY—North River bale continues active and firm, to-day, at 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in good demand, at full prices, including new, at 15c.@23c., for poor to choice ℔ ℔. The business of the week Mr. Turner notices thus: "The market is nominally unchanged, but the news from England does not favor the views of holders. Prime qualities are scarce, and the range of prices may be quoted at 19c.@23c. ℔ ℔. for Fair to Prime. In older growths there is very little doing. To London, 407 bales; to Liverpool, 95 bales; to Havre, 12 bales. Total for the week, 514 bales; previously reported, 17,543 bales. Total since Jan. 1, 18,057 bales.

IRON—Is generally held above the views of buyers, and the current movements are, therefore, limited.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Has been more sought after, for immediate and future delivery, at prices ranging from $6 50@$7, closing at $7 for Pig ℔ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—The private sales have been light (65 hhds. in all;) prices very firm; sales by auction 100 hhds. and 25 tcs. Porto Rico at 35½c.@38½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but steady, including Common at $5 87½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in to-day at $1 40@$1 42½ ℔ gallon. The movements in this line, during the past week, Mr. C. J. Turner reviews thus: "Crude Turpentine nominal for want of stock. Spirits Turpentine have been fluctuating and excited, prices having advanced to $1 37½, and in consequence of a sale of 1,500 bbls. on account of the Government, of seized cargoes, to take place on Saturday last, the price again receded to $1 30. The whole lot advertised, 1,500 bbls., was sold at $1 31@ $1 37½, averaging $1 34½, which, being in bad order, was equivalent to $1 36½ in shipping order. After the sale, the market improved, and, under the startling news from England, was very buoyant and excited yesterday. Stock, 4,500 bbls., exclusive of about 2,000 bbls. still held by the Government. Common Resin is heavy at $5 87½. Medium and fine qualities are very firm, and sales of Pale have been made at the extreme price of $12 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar is steady at $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl. Stock, 6,000 bbls. *Exports for the Week.*—To Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin. To Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. Resin. Total, 1,300 bbls. Resin. *Freights.*—To London, Resin, 3s. ℔ 280 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine, 8s. per bbl. To Liverpool, Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine, 8s. ℔ bbl. To Glasgow, Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Spirits Turpentine, 8s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

OILS—Prices are well supported for the principal kinds, with a moderate inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 1,250 bbls at $12 25@ $12 75 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 4½c.@6½c. for Hams, 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is more active; sales 1,300 boxes, at 6½c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in fair demand, at steady rates; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and buoyant; sales, since our last, 600 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@ $12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 @$20; India Mess, $22@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 5½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

SALTPETRE—Has been in demand, and sales of Crude have been reported at 15c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Sales 80 tons Plates at 5c.@5½c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,050 bags Pepper at 13c.@ 13½c., cash, and 500 mats Cassia at 30c., ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 912 hhds., including Cuba, in part, at 7½c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8½c.@8¾c., ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are offered sparingly at very full prices and are in fair demand.

TIN—Has been in lively request at improved prices, including Banca at 30c.@31c., and Shorts at 30c. ℔ ℔.; and Plates at an advance of 75c.@$1 ℔ box.

TOBACCO.—The exciting foreign news checks business. Prices are very firm. Sales 130 hhds. Kentucky at 11½c.@15c.; and 104 cases seed-leaf at 7½c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 55,000 ℔s. at 9⅛@9⅝c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKEY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 20¼c@20c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@ 2s., and by foreign vessel, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@8½d.; Corn, 7¾d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Beef 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s., and by steamer, Bacon, (2,000 boxes,) 80s., with Butter, (4,600 pkgs.) and Cheese, (2,000 boxes,) 90s. ℔ ton, and Hops (50 bales,) ¾d. ℔ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Lard, 27s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℔ ℔.; Cheese 35s.@37s. 6d; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s.; Oil Cake, 20s. ℔ ton. For Cork—a vessel, with Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 11d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour 70c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. ℔ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
America	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday at 11½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY wishing to marry, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position, and loveable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A. Post-office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF wealth and position would like to correspond with some educated and accomplished lady with a view to matrimony. Address H. K. M., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROADWAY, AT about 7 o'clock last evening, an ESTIMATE BOOK, of no value except to the owners. The above reward will be paid for information where it may be found, or on leaving it with BAKER & SMITH, No. 182 Centre-st.

LOST.—A GRAY HORSE STRAYED FROM NO. 11 Downing-st.; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at that number.
HOWEY & SELFRIDGE.

LOST.—A LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN IN THE 5th-av., between 13th and 28th sts., on Monday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to No. 63 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

SKATES.

SKATES.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE English Skates for sale to the trade by WILLIAM IRVING, No. 20 Cliff and No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES OF
ENGLISH RIFLES.
For sale at
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
No. [illegible]

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Zampillaerostation—L'Ogre ou le Petit Jean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—He's Not a Miss.

WINTER GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—In and Out of Place—The Irish Tiger.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—Gignoux's Indian Summer in Virginia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Europa* did not reach Boston until late last evening, and her mails were not forwarded by the express train. They will reach this City this morning. The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, which was in Boston harbor, started half an hour after the *Europa's* arrival, to deliver a message to the British Admiral at Bermuda, and special messengers from the Queen and from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister, started for Washington by the Shore Line road.

The United States steam transport *Connecticut*, from the Gulf Blockading Squadron, Fort Pickens and Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought forty-eight prisoners of war, including the crew taken from the armed rebel schooner *Royal Yacht*. An account of the engagement in which the capture was effected, is given by our correspondent on the Galveston station, and will be read with interest. The affair was one of the most gallant ones which have occurred during the present war. Affairs at Fort Pickens remained unchanged. The damage inflicted upon the rebels by the fire of Fort Pickens, was immense, and of such a nature that they would find it impossible to repair it. Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, had been permanently occupied by the National forces, one thousand strong, and when the proper time arrived, operations against Fort Pulaski would be commenced, unless the rebels saved the trouble by evacuating it. Another expedition had been fitted out at Port Royal, and had left for Fernandina, Fla., where was a small fort, garrisoned by about three hundred rebels.

We receive intelligence from Beaufort from rebel sources, by way of Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the National forces, on Tuesday last, advanced their position to near Port Royal Ferry, and crossed the ferry under cover of artillery, destroying several rifle pits in the advance. The inference from this news is, that our forces now have permanent possession of Beaufort, and are extending their operations on the mainland. We shall next hear, probably, that the railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah has been cut off.

Somewhat fuller particulars of the great fire in Charleston have reached us by way of Fortress Monroe, though the news is apparently no later than we have before received. The *Courier*, published on the 14th, gives a list of between two and three hundred sufferers, (property owners,) by the fire, and estimates the loss at *seven millions of dollars;* and the *Mercury*, of the same date, gives a list of five hundred and seventy-six buildings, which were totally destroyed on Wednesday alone. Five churches were burnt, and various prominent public buildings used for secular purposes. The Richmond papers state that a message was sent to the Confederate Congress, on Friday, by JEFF. DAVIS, in which he recommended relief for the sufferers, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were accordingly voted the next day—an advance upon the claims of South Carolina upon the rebel Government. Though the fact is concealed by the Charleston papers, there is no doubt that the conflagration was the work of negro incendiaries.

Our advices from Missouri are important. All the troops stationed at Upton, were on Sunday last ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and at the same time, it is understood, Gen. POPE, at the head of nearly all the troops at Otterville, marched westward toward Warrensburgh, the object being to cut off PRICE, who was reported to be making forced marches to join the rebels now in the intrenchments at Lexington.

From Kentucky, the report is that our troops are crossing the Green River, and that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER is making rapid preparations to meet them. Gen. BUELL is expected to take the field in person.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 2d inst., state that the Territorial militia called for by Gen. CONNELLY had been organized, and one company had been mustered into the service. Fort Stanton had been the scene of a horrible massacre of twenty white men by the Apache Indians, who had full possession of the post, and consequently the command of the country for miles around. The men murdered were farmers, who were attempting to secure their crops.

A rumor has reached Cincinnati, and is telegraphed from that point, that a battle was progressing at New-Orleans, and the city threatened with demolition by the National forces. In consequence of this report, it is stated, four regiments of rebel infantry and three gunboats had been sent from Columbus. There is probably no truth whatever in the rumor, which doubtless grows out of the fears of the rebels.

A letter was received in New-Bedford, Mass., on Friday, from Capt. WILLIS, of the ship *Rebecca Sims*, one of the first stone fleet that sailed from that port, dated on board the United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, Dec. 4, (probably off Tybee Island,) stating that he had just arrived; the ship *Kensington*, Capt. TILTON, came in second; the *Maria Theresa*, Capt. BAILEY, third; the *L. C. Richmond*, Capt. MALLOY, fourth, and four other ships of the fleet were then in sight. This statement, it will be seen, coincides with the telegram we copied on Sunday, dated Savannah, Dec. 4, and stating that a number of vessels, "apparently old whalers," were then at anchor in Tybee Bay.

The iron steamer *Mississippi*, building in Boston, which was intended for the New-Orleans line, and operations upon which were suspended for some months, will soon be ready for sea, so rapidly are the workmen progressing in the completion of the vessel. For what purpose the steamship is to be used is still a secret. It is reported that Capt. BAXTER will command the *Mississippi*.

The Halifax *Chronicle* says the United States steamer *Eastern State* visited that port for the purpose of lying off the harbor, with the view of intercepting the Cunard steamer, to ascertain if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or other Southerners should be on board.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By the *Constitution*, which touched at Havana *en route* to Boston, we receive our files of Havana papers and highly important correspondence from Mexico. The news from Havana is destitute of importance. From Mexico we learn that the ultimatums of France and England had been presented to the Mexican Government, and on the 21st ult. a treaty had been celebrated conceding the English demands. On the [illegible] this treaty was sent to Congress for ratification, where it was rejected by a decided vote; the objection turning to the requirement common to both the French and English *ultimatums*, that the Custom Houses should be placed in charge of Foreign Commissioners. It was feared this demand would be fatal to negotiation, it being considered as opening a fatal door to the destruction of Mexican independence. To show a disposition to comply in other respects, Congress at once authorized the President to lower the rate of duties, an authority he alone exercised; and also abolished the obnoxious law of July 17, thereby placing the foreign debts in course of immediate payment. On the 24th, Sir CHARLES WYKE sent in his *ultimatum*, upon the rejection of which he was to withdraw and leave the Mexican Government to the consequences of its obstinacy, but up to the close of our correspondent's letter, the final answer of the JUAREZ Cabinet had not been received. The French Minister had already terminated his negotiations. Against Spain the National resentment was fearful. Gen. URAGA had been placed in command of the region between the capital and Vera Cruz, and was about to leave with his army for Jalapa. Gen. ORTEGA would probably be commissioned, and sent to hold the lower road, by way of Orizaba, while Gen. TAPIA was instructed to put the neighborhood of Tampico in a state of defence. The *Mexican Extraordinary* reports that outrages against resident Spaniards were of constant occurrence. Mr. CORWIN was recovering from his late illness, and was using every energy to maintain peace. An agent of the Southern Confederacy was imprisoned at the capital for assaulting a loyal citizen of the United States.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force in Kentucky was referred to the Military Committee. A bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was reported from the same Committee by Mr. WILSON. A call was made upon the Secretary of War for copies of all the correspondence between Gen. SCOTT and Gen. PATTERSON. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, then called up his resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with copies of the orders for the erection of barracks for the Kansas troops, and proceeded with a lengthy speech, deprecating inaction on the part of the military authorities during the Winter months, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table. The Committee, on the part of the Senate, to investigate the conduct of the war, was announced to consist of Messrs. WADE of Ohio, CHANDLER of Michigan, and JOHNSON of Tennessee. The House resolution, adjourning over from Thursday until the 6th of January, was laid on the table, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolution directing the Provost-Marshal of Alexandria to keep in his possession certain property of rebels, was passed. Mr. ELIOT's resolution, proposing to emancipate the slaves of rebels, was then considered. It, as well as all other resolutions bearing upon the subject, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Van Wyck Committee, appointed to investigate Government contracts, made a report, the consideration of which was deferred until Tuesday next. The report is very voluminous, and is understood to disclose some remarkable transactions, prominent among which is that of the steamer *Cataline*. The appointment of collectors and assessors of the income tax, was suspended until the 1st of April next. A bill providing for the allotment of pay certificates among the volunteer forces was passed. Mr. COX, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating one thousand dollars as compensation to the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, detained by the steamer *Massachusetts* for a supposed breach of the blockade. Mr COX commented at length upon the *Trent* affair, justifying her detention and the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON. The bill for retiring naval officers was passed. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee, but not acted upon, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct twenty iron-clad steam gunboats.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States steamer *Mercedita*, Capt. STELLWAGEN, will sail to-day for Key West, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens, Florida. The mail for these posts, Ship Island and the blockading squadron at the different points in the Gulf, will be sent by her, and will close at 2 P. M.

The Eleventh Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers passed through this City yesterday, on its way to Annapolis, where it will join the expedition now preparing to sail for the South, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE. The men were provided with a substantial mid-day meal at the Park Brrracks, and the officers were entertained at the Astor House, by the Sons of Connecticut who had received the regiment at the landing and escorted it to quarters. A number of New-England ladies joined in the repast at the Hotel, and eloquent addresses were made by Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut; Gen. WETMORE, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mr. CODDINGTON, and others. Later in the afternoon, a very handsome stand of National colors was presented to the regiment in the Park by Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, on behalf of the Sons of Connecticut, an immense concourse of both sexes gracing the scene, which the beautiful weather greatly enhanced.

Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, received his friends yesterday evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and a large number of New-England ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to his Excellency. There were also present many notabilities of this and other cities. About 10 P. M. a handsome supper, without wines or any similar beverages, was served, and subsequently, in one of the elegant main saloons of the Hotel, dancing and waltzing to the music of a fine band were continued until a late hour. Many beautiful young ladies and gallant officers of Connecticut participated.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel witnessed another interesting scene in addition to the reception of Gov. BUCKINGHAM, last evening. About 10 o'clock the Committee of the City Councils appointed at a late meeting to tender Col. MULLIGAN, of Missouri fame, the hospitalities of the City, waited upon that officer at the above hotel, and through their spokesman, Alderman DAYTON, presented him with a copy of the resolutions under which they were acting, and requested him to appoint a day and hour for a public reception. Col. MULLIGAN replied briefly, but with much feeling, and indicated to-day between noon and 2 P. M. as the time when he should be glad to meet his friends, at the City Hall. Numbers of the guests of the Hotel, and all the company assembled in Gov. BUCKINGHAM's parlors, called, during the evening, upon the gallant Colonel and Mrs. MULLIGAN.

The *National Intelligencer*, in answer to an inquiry, says that the General-in-Chief, in accepting the services of the French Princes on his staff, did not require an oath of allegiance from them. They decline to receive any pay.

It is said that the Black Horse Cavalry, Col. MORRISON, are to return to Elmira, where they will go into Winter quarters, and that the Vermont Cavalry Regiment, which passed through this City on Monday, is to go no further than Harrisburgh for the present.

A private letter received from SETH WEBB, Jr., Commercial Agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, under date of Nov. 16, says: "All the agricultural products of Hayti are larger than ever before since the time of the French. The coffee crop is better in quality and more in quantity than at any time since the independence of the island. It will exceed 50,000,000 pounds."

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, but a great portion of the time was consumed in discussion upon a motion by Mr. BLUNT to audit all printing and advertising bills yet unpaid at ten cents per line for the first insertion and $5 for each subsequent one, which was adopted, with a proviso, offered by Mr. PURDY, that the newspapers assent. Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution to designate the three papers having the largest circulation, as official papers, to publish all County advertisements, but it was opposed by Mr. PURDY, on the ground that as the Democrats had no paper, they would be cut off from this valuable information, and it was lost.

The Stock Exchange was under calmer political influences yesterday than on Monday, and there was much less said or thought of War with England. Exchange, however, continued to rule 110½@111 ℘ cent. on London. Money easy, at 6@7 ℘ cent. at call, though some private lenders are disposed to stipulate for payment in Gold against the possible contingency of a general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks and Government.

At a meeting of Bank officers, held yesterday, at the American Exchange Bank, Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS in the Chair, resolutions, moved by Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, were unanimously adopted, declaring that *the New-York Banks discovered no reason, justification, or necessity for a suspension of specie payments;* and that the Banks of this City, with assurances of coöperation from the representatives of Banks of Boston and Philadelphia, *will maintain specie payments.*

An active export demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was depressed, and it closed heavily. Cotton was very scarce and firm, but quiet. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Oils. A lively inquiry existed for Teas, Metals, Chemicals, and Saltpetre. Provisions were brisker, and hog products were quoted buoyant in price. Spices were moderately sought after. Domestic Cotton Goods were in active demand and advancing,—a rise of ½c.@2½c. ℘ yard having been established within a few days. The freight engagements were fair, and rates were somewhat higher.

The cattle market opened yesterday, with 3,650 beeves on sale, many of which were superb animals, capable of bearing off prizes at County, if not State exhibitions. Drovers evidently made a strike for Christmas beef, and butchers struck too, securing some very fat beeves to grace their stalls. The best of these sold readily at 10c. ℘ lb., probably more for a few of the choice. Common cattle were in little request, and sold no better than last week. Pork and poultry continue plenty and cheap.

Prospects of the Rebellion—Condition and Feelings of the South.

There are signs in what we hear from the rebellious States that they are beginning to realize their situation in some measure, and that, as a consequence, alarm is seizing them. It is not surprising that it should be so. Let us reverse the situation of things, in our imaginations, and strive to picture to ourselves how such prospects would seem to us.

We must suppose, first, that our forces on the Potomac, instead of having crossed upon the soil of Virginia, and there erected a series of intrenchments which thirty thousand men can hold against any force which the rebels can bring, had been driven back from the Potomac, and that the northern bank of that river was held by rebel forces and covered with rebel intrenchments, which it would be hopeless for us to attack, while under their protection was gathering a daily increasing rebel army, threatening at any moment to break through or turn our lines. If we only change the situation of those two armies, what a tremendous change in the prospects of the war is brought before us.

But, further, we must suppose that all along the line to Missouri the forces of the rebels were gathering in growing numbers, and that Ohio and Indiana and Illinois were threatened with attack, while an uprising of Secessionists on the Western Reserve had burned railroad bridges, defeated the troops sent against them, and threatened to cut off communication between the East and West.

And, moreover, we must suppose that our seaports had been shut up for the past eight or nine months; that our ships had lain idle at our wharves, or only made stealthy trips out and in, under the cover of darkness; that our grain, instead of going forward to meet the wants of Europe, had been kept shut up in our granaries; that our importations had been entirely cut off; that we were pretty much without manufactures; that our great staples had fallen in price to almost nothing; that coffee was a dollar a pound, and salt five dollars a sack, and pork thirty cents a pound, and boots twenty dollars a pair; that specie was not to be had, while a deluge of shinplasters prevailed, and that while United States Bonds were at a discount of thirty to sixty per cent., Confederate Bonds were at a premium in New-York and Washington.

And, furthermore, we must suppose that the rebels, having command of the sea, had captured all our vessels but one or two, and hunted those out of our seas; that a naval force had captured Newport, and that rebel troops landing there were daily pushing themselves nearer to Boston, while large numbers of Secessionists were gathering to them and devastating the houses of the terrified Unionists who had fled; that another force had established itself near Portland, while two other immense expeditions were being fitted out, which might strike us terrible blows at any one of a dozen points between Passamaquoddy and the Chesapeake, at none of which would we be very well prepared to meet them; while the rebel ships, as they sailed along the coast, could see the skies reddened with the conflagration of cities, lit by the torch of incendiary Secessionists.

Suppose this were all so, with only on the other side a prospect of a quarrel between the Confederate States and England, on a point in which the justice was so plainly with the former that England must be desirous of a war, if one should grow out of it; suppose our business was everywhere checked, our newspapers stopping, or printing only half sheets, on miserable paper, our armies needing to be filled up by drafting, and our Treasury empty—what should we think of our condition?

And suppose, beyond all this, that we were fighting to establish that which has been the scorn and opprobrium of the world as the foundation of excellence in society; that we had turned our backs upon all the teachings of our fathers, and had plunged into this war causelessly, not because of any oppression or wrong to us, but because the South had refused to follow our example in calling good evil and evil good—what courage could we have in our hearts or what strength in our arms? What sources of hope and confidence should we have to draw from? It is true that pride will make nations, as well as individuals, oftentimes carry on an undertaking or a contest long after it has become plainly a losing game for them, and the willfulness and impatience of control which Slavery inculcates in a people may sustain the rebels of the Southern States longer than others would be kept up in similar circumstances. We do not hazard much in saying that if the cases were reversed, there would be no lack of those among us who were preparing to welcome JEFF. DAVIS, and to accept his supremacy over us as a relief from greater ills.

But when we think that the pressure upon the South has but just begun to be exerted comparatively; when we think how ill the rebels are prepared to meet the blows which menace them on every hand; when we think of the universal terror which the fires of Charleston must spread through every heart, as well in the crowded city as upon the lonely plantation; when we see the determination already avowed to shoot down as enemies all slaves who will not follow their masters out of reach of our expeditions, and the rush of the slaves nevertheless towards our forces at Port Royal and Beaufort, how can we fail to draw renewed courage and hope ourselves? How can we help coming to the conclusion that this wicked rebellion is already approaching with rapid strides towards the end of ruin and disgrace which it deserves? Let every nerve be strained, then, every eye quickened, every heart made more strong to meet danger and to bear the necessary privations and troubles of the war. A short time more, a few more hard and rapid blows, and the great card-house will fall. And then shall come in a flood of prosperity, an increase of strength and development on every hand, in comparison with which all the past will be as nought.

Popular Passion in England—Demagogueism of the Tory Party.

The London *Times* regrets that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will hardly be able to release itself sufficiently from popular influences to take a manly and proper course in regard to the *Trent*. There is too much reason to believe that a remark of the same kind applies to the position assumed by the British Government. For some months past the approaching session of Parliament has been looked to as destined to decide whether the Palmerston Party was to have a perpetual lease of power, or whether the "outs," whose numbers, by a well-known political law have been steadily growing, should take their turn in disbursing the magnificent things, which it is the vocation of Cabinet Ministers to dispense. The Tory opposition needed only a "cry," with which to enlist the country, to make a successful assault upon an administration, which, through a long term of power, has not distinguished itself by any positive policy, and which has been singularly regardless of the pledges as to reform,—and other conspicuous topics, on the strength of which it attained office. The outbreak of the American insurrection gave the Tories this "cry."

The Palmerston Cabinet, true to Whig traditions, has steadfastly sought to preserve an attitude of neutrality and peace. The Tories, no less faithful to their traditions, have persistently quarreled with the pacific disposition of the Ministry; have argued how much was to be gained in terminating, by armed interposition, a struggle which had already proved sufficiently the worthlessness of democratic institutions; have pointed relentlessly to every flaw in the blockade, and with bitter malignity to such maritime cases as that of the *Hiawatha*, such outrages upon British subjects as the arrest of Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMING, and such inroads upon British soil as the foray at Gosford. Indeed, no incident of the war has failed to provoke the most malicious attacks of this party upon the American people, and attacks equally malicious upon the Ministry, for not asserting the dignity of the crown and flag against wrongs thus repeated.

When to these not very plausible grounds of complaint and reproach was added the search of the *Trent*, the cup of Toryism overflowed. It was furnished with an appeal to the weakest spot in the heart of John Bull—his jealousy of insult, and intense national pride—an appeal not feebly or sparingly employed. The few Opposition journals that have reached us are filled with the most inflammatory and belligerent attacks upon the Government for not vindicating, with unhesitating alacrity, the dignity of the flag. The London *Morning Herald* suggests that Mr. ADAMS at once receive his passports, and declares it to be the duty of Government to annihilate at once the American navy, and transfer the blockade from Southern to Northern ports. We cannot refrain from quoting a specimen of the *Herald's* vindictive rant, sounding as it does like a transatlantic echo of a mischievous namesake on this side of the water:

> "We trust that there will be no delay in avenging an outrage unprecedented, even in the annals of American lawlessness. *We trust that no hesitation will give the country reason to suppose that, in his manifold assaults on our national honor, as in this crowning insult, Mr. Seward has been encouraged by a belief that there were in the British Ministry men whose patience might be trusted to endure any outrage on their country, and whose ingenuity would be able to devise in any quarrel a plausible case for their country's foe.* Even the sophistical talent of Mr. GLADSTONE can frame no excuse for 'wanton piracy;' even Mr. BRIGHT's talent for invective must fail to deter a ministry from prompt pursuance of a course in which the nation will support them as one man. *Opposition to the vindication of the national honor will only consign to utter political insignificance the politician who ventures to attempt it;* and we would hope that that there is but one man in England capable of apologizing for the piratical outrage of the *San Jacinto*. What we have to do is sufficiently clear. It is the duty of our Government to demand the immediate return of the gentlemen stolen from under our flag, in honorable guise, together with an ample apology for a lawless act of piratical aggression; and to prepare for the rejection of such a demand by dispatching forthwith to the American coast such a naval force as may insure the total destruction of the Federal navy, and the instant blockade of all the chief Northern ports, if due satisfaction be not given without delay. *We owe it in no small measure to the vacillation of the Foreign Secretary that such an outrage has been ventured; it is for the Cabinet promptly to redeem the disgrace their colleague has brought upon them by the most effective measures for the vindication of the British flag.*"

It is, of course, impossible at present to tell how far the popular passion, stimulated by such violence as this, has communicated itself to the Whig Cabinet. At the first glance, it would seem impossible that so unimportant a departure from international law as that defined by the law officers of the Crown as constituting the offence of Capt. WILKES, would be accepted by a Government disposed to peace, as the ground of war. There is reason to believe it was not so accepted. But the steadiest hold that Lord PALMERSTON has always maintained upon the liking of Englishmen, consists in his thorough embodiment of the National sentiment, and his exceeding jealousy of National honor; and this hold the Tory agitation has threatened to shake so perilously, that the Premier has felt it necessary to take some energetic measures to save his endangered reputation.

We are justified in believing that considerations of this sort, springing entirely from the interests of domestic partisanship, have prompted the unexpected action of England. The opening of the session, and not an abstract question of maritime law, is regarded. And we shall probably not err in assuming the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON to be quite as averse from war as that of Mr. LINCOLN; and as anxious by arbitration or mutual concession to avoid a conflict, as it has been from the outset of our troubles. Some evidence to this effect will probably be found in the wording of Earl RUSSELL's dispatches, the contents of which have doubtless been subjected to the ordinary sensational exaggeration of the English Press. And it is no evidence to the contrary that arms have been sent to Canada, for without arms, the Canadian militia would be helpless. The season is about to close, and should a collision, through the supposed anxiety of the American Government for war, actually occur, the omission to arm the Canadians would render the Whig Ministers responsible for the loss of that province.

The Medical Department of the Army.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that "Surgeon-Gen. FINLAY is working hard to defeat the bill reorganizing the Medical Department of the army. He has presented a report against it to the Secretary of War."

Dr. FINLAY was called upon by the Secretary of War for his opinion of the provisions of the bill referred to, and we presume he gave it—whether in the form of a report, or of answers to inquiries of the Secretary, is not very material. The *Tribune* writer affects surprise that the Surgeon-General should oppose the bill. Considering that its sole and exclusive object is to turn him out of office without the preliminary trouble of proving any charge against him—and that the movers in this scheme are civilians utterly ignorant of the duties in regard to which they assume to instruct him—and that his main offence has been a refusal to surrender the powers of his office to their control, we confess his opposition to the bill does not strike us with equal surprise.

The *Tribune* says further of the matter:

> "The provision to which he is most strongly opposed, are that destroying the time-honored principle that age implies merit, by empowering the President to make the higher appointments in the medical corps *by selection* instead of seniority; that retiring surgeons 65 years old, and that giving brigade surgeons of volunteers an equal chance for promotion with regular army doctors. *It is said* that surgeons who favor the measure have been quietly sent to distant posts, so that the medical corps may appear to present a united front of opposition."

This last paragraph is a convenient mode of insinuating a damaging slander which the writer is unwilling to father. We believe it to be utterly and willfully untrue.

Age and experience have hitherto been generally supposed to imply merit, especially in matters of professional skill and science. If the President is to make promotions by selection instead of seniority in one department of the army, let the same principle be applied to every branch of the service. There are ten reasons why it should be carried out in the regular line, where there is one for applying it to the medical department. If Surgeons are to be retired at any particular age, it must be on some presumed ground of incompetency. Why *presume* such incompetency instead of proving it? Why apply to Surgeons a different rule from that applied to officers of any other class? Why not pass a law retiring all officers at a certain age, or else subject Surgeons to the same ordeal provided for other officers—that of a Retiring Board?

There is a very plain and simple answer to all these questions. This bill is not intended to do justice nor to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army. It is a device of the Sanitary Commission, to get rid of Dr. FINLAY, whose bureau they have been unable to control, who has declined to surrender control of his department of the service to them, and against whom, nevertheless, they are unable to substantiate any charge involving inefficiency or dereliction of duty in any respect. They have, therefore, resorted to the more convenient mode of *clamoring* him ont of office, by covert assaults for which nobody is responsible, by whispered insinuations which nobody ventures to make specific, by charging upon him faults and short-comings which belong to others, and by imploring Congress to embody their hostility in a public law. They may possibly succeed in their purpose. If they do, they will neither promote the good of the service nor establish their own claims to public confidence thereby.

MOTIVES FOR INCITING WAR WITH ENGLAND.—The *Herald* wants to know what motive it can possibly have for stirring up public passion and plunging this country into war with England. It is not for us to judge its motives,—it is sufficient to point out the inevitable consequences of its conduct. But the *Herald* has over and over again boasted that it prospered most in the midst of public calamities. Its columns, within the last three or four months, have been filled with braggart vaunts, that while all other departments of business were suffering, it was never so prosperous as now;—that its circulation had been immensely increased,—that its advertising was never so large nor so lucrative,—that the more servants were out of place, the more were its columns crowded with their notices,—and, in short, that *it prospered most on the ruins of every other interest*.

Whether these boasts are true or not is another question. They show clearly enough that the *Herald* regards its own success as largely dependent upon the ruin of others. It lives by excitement. It thrives best in the midst of turmoil and confusion. It trades in the distresses of others, and makes merchandise of the public misery.

If the *Herald's* statements concerning its own affairs are true, they afford a sufficient motive for its incessant and fiendish endeavors to provoke a war with England. But for its steady and malevolent misrepresentation of the public sentiment of the North, falsifying everything done, and deceiving the South with the belief that the people of the North were all Abolitionists, we should have had no rebellion. And if we have war with England, and a permanent disruption of the Union, we shall owe those results more to the *Herald's* systematic prosecution of its present policy than to any other single agency whatever. Our merchants, mechanics, and citizens generally will have only themselves to thank if their toleration of its malignant and unscrupulous appeals leads to this result.

The Charleston Conflagration.

As the details of the conflagration at Charleston begin to reach us, we are able to form some idea of how complete is the ruin that has fallen on that rebellious city. Five hundred and seventy-six buildings, representing a property of seven million dollars, are reported as having been destroyed on Wednesday alone. And as on the following night, when the *Illinois* passed Charleston, the fire was still raging, the imagination does not so much take the direction of [illegible] consumed, as what can have [illegible] amid the general conflagration.

It is announced that Mr. RUSSELL, the proprietor of the sash factory in which the fire originated, ascribes its origin to "the negligence and treachery of the negroes," though there is no confirmation of the insurrectionary risings in the city and in the interior which were reported with the first tidings. It is not improbable, however, that there is a secret history of this tragic affair which we shall not learn now, if we ever do. We have no means of information except through the Southern telegraph; and if the discovery has been made that the firing of the city was but the prelude to a bloody drama, we can readily understand with what care intelligence at once so inflammatory and so damnatory would be suppressed. But whether or no the burning of Charleston were the result of a slave insurrection, there can be little doubt of the provocations which slave insurrections will find in the panic and disorganization of society which it has induced. It will be strange, indeed, and contradict all psychologic and historic laws, if such events as are now transpiring in South Carolina, do not inflame the dark and simple minds of a race peculiarly susceptible to epidemic frenzies, and whose customary helplessness and harmlessness nature has provided shall find terrible compensation in the demoniac energies it shows when once aroused.

It is a painful reflection, but a just one, and measures faithfully the difference between the spirit that animates North and South, that, had the disaster that has befallen Charleston overtaken a city of the North, those people would have rejoiced at the calamity. Not a single expression of vindictive joy at the fiery visitation has escaped the people of the loyal States; rather is the dominant sentiment one of profound pity that men should have been found so infatuated as themselves to create the conditions which have produced so fearful a result. We do not laugh at their calamity, nor mock when their fear cometh. At the same time, however, the human mind is so constituted as to give such events, however connected externally in the chain of cause and effect, an interior retributive significance. The noble forbearance which the loyal States have shown in refusing to call forth the terrible slumbering forces that underlie Southern society, gives them the greater right to stand by, and mark how, without any agency of theirs, events record the verdict of historical justice.

THE CANAL-STREET MURDER.—We rehearsed, a few days since, certain circumstances of the Canal-street homicide, which in our judgment utterly negatived the idea that the deceased committed suicide. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, and the Police apparently concurred in its justice. The fact that no robbery appeared to have been committed, was held to constitute a very strong presumption against the idea that he had been murdered.

We learn now that subsequent inquiry proves that *the premises were robbed* of money and papers to a very considerable amount. The slight examination of the books shows that there were in the office at the time of the death of LEVY, current and uncurrent bills to the amount of $327—two checks, one for $250 and the other for $185, and between $300 and $400 in foreign silver of various denominations, *all of which have disappeared*. This completely disposes of the presumption on which the verdict of the Coroner's jury was mainly founded, and confirms the belief, derived from other circumstances, that the man was murdered.

The Police owe it to their own reputation, as well as to society, not to let this matter drop without a very thorough investigation. It would be in the highest degree disgraceful to that department if such a crime could be committed in one of our most frequented streets, in open day, and yet no clue whatever be discovered to the perpetrator. We trust the Superintendent will follow this matter up in such a way as to convince the public that their reliance on the present Police has not been misplaced.

THE CANVASS OF VOTES.—The official canvass of votes at the late City election will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. A month ago the Board tried the experiment of publishing the canvass exclusively in the *Herald*. They were perfectly satisfied with the result, and will not be likely to repeat the experiment.

☞ The *Herald* is doing everything in its power to excite a mob against WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is to lecture on *the war* at Cooper Institute to-morrow night. We do not believe it will succeed in getting up a mob at all; but, if it should, the *Evening Post* suggests that it may take a different direction from the one anticipated.

AN AMERICAN BOOK IN ENGLAND.—A recent engineering work, entitled *Railway Practice*, by Mr. A. L. HOLLEY, of this City, has, we learn, met with a considerable demand in Europe, while the greater part of it, together with some kindred matter, has been republished in London, by WEALE, in a volume entitled, *Railway Construction*. The English work, however, omits the copious and elaborate illustration of the American volume.

Fire in Whitesboro, N. Y.

UTICA, Tuesday Dec. 17.

This morning, at one o'clock, a fire in the village of Whitesboro destroyed a large building occupied as a postoffice, grocery, harness shop, shoe shop, &c. A livery stable and hotel, with the barn and sheds attached, and a dwelling were also burned. The Elm House narrowly escaped. Loss about $10,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoissance from General Heintzelman's Division.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee.

How the Government has been Swindled in Contracts.

NO ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A RECONNOISSANCE—THE RESULT OF FOOLHARDINESS.

A reconnoissance was made to-day by a squadron of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, belonging to Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, under command of Capt. SHELLENBU. A portion of the squadron commanded by Lieut. JANEVILLE, of Company L, of Jersey City, was ordered to proceed to the Bone Mills, to the left of Springfield station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about seven miles from the headquarters of Gen. HEINTZELMAN. The company there halted, when the lieutenant, not an orderly, proceeded two miles beyond. On attempting to return, they found themselves surrounded by rebel infantry. The lieutenant was shot in six places, and the horse of the orderly killed. The orderly made his escape. The company in reserve hearing the firing, proceeded to render assistance, and on its approach the enemy fled, leaving the lieutenant behind, after robbing him of his small arms and nearly all his clothing. He was brought into camp and was still alive at eight o'clock to-night.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A man came within Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S lines to-day who left Alexandria in July for more distant Southern quarters. He stated that he had been living at Charlottesville for some time; that no rebel troops had recently gone South from the army of the Potomac, but during the last three weeks two Georgia regiments had been added to it; that the sickness in the army was great—the average from Manassas and Centreville being a car load of invalids a day conveyed to the hospital at Charlottesville; that he made three attempts to pass the rebel lines before he succeeded in making his escape, being obliged to take to the woods in order to avoid skirmishing parties.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

The warlike news from England will probably deter the Senate from agreeing to the House resolution for an adjournment over from Thursday to the 6th of January.

THE DISPATCHES FOR LORD LYONS.

The messenger with dispatches for Lord LYONS is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

THE CASE OF THE PERTHSHIRE.

Mr. COX, from the Foreign Affairs Committee, will on to-morrow report a bill to pay the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*, which was overhauled by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, in May last, and detained by a prize crew, for an alleged breach of the Mobile blockade—the fact being that she left Mobile after the proclamation of the blockade, but within the time fixed by the President's proclamation. This is recommended in the President's Message, and by Secretary SEWARD. The Government is determined and so is Congress, to do all that is proper in grievances, but will claim reciprocity in that regard in other cases.

THE PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

To-day Messrs. MARSHALL, TILESTON and LATHERS, the Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, were introduced to the President and Secretaries SEWARD and CHASE, by Mr. HIRAM BARNEY. They stated the object of the visit in reference to securing the presence of armed vessels in foreign seas, to protect our commerce from rebel privateers. Mr. LINCOLN stated that the subject would be brought up in Cabinet meeting to-day. It is understood that two war vessels are now ready to depart for this purpose, and that others will be sent abroad soon.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

To-day the Post-office Committee of the House unanimously decided to introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege. The Committee have also concluded to grant no further privileges in the case of soldiers' letters, other than that now given—that of sending their letters forward without pre-payment. The returns from the Post-office show that over 95 per cent. of soldiers' letters are prepaid.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

Mr. VAN WYCK'S Select Committee to inquire into Government contracts say in their report, which was to-day made by Mr. WASHBURNE, that they held their sittings in Washington, New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and Harrisburgh, and the members have traveled between 6 and 7,000 miles. They have examined 265 witnesses. The testimony embraced in the present report will cover 1,100 pages. The labors of the Committee are far from being closed. A large number of transactions in Washington and elsewhere seem to deserve attention, and with the approbation of the House, the Committee propose to vigorously prosecute their investigations so long as it may appear they are demanded by the public interests. Among the first subjects investigated was the charter of the steamer *Cataline*. She was chartered by Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster at New-York, under an order from Gen. WOOL. No doubt can be entertained that Col. TOMPKINS acted in entire good faith so far as he was connected with the transaction. M. M. FREEMAN & Co. held, as security for the money they had advanced, $20,000 on the vessel, the notes of several other parties and the contract with the Government. The contract with the Government is not remarkable for disinterestedness in promoting the national welfare, yet the Government will certainly be satisfied with ordinary fairness and integrity in contracts made in its behalf, even if a willingness to seize upon the public misfortune for personal aggrandizement is manifested in the transaction. While the Republic has a right to expect, it cannot compel, the unselfish devotion of its citizens. The provision that the Government should pay $50,000 for a vessel just purchased for $18,000, in the event of her loss by a peril, not covered by insurance, is totally indefensible. But the main provision of the contract, while undoubtedly exorbitant, is less to be condemned. The Government was to pay $10,000 per month for the vessel, and that too for a period not less than three months. Col. TOMPKINS seems to have paid no attention to the time for which the vessel was chartered. The order of Gen. WOOL is silent on the subject. The presence of Capt. COMSTOCK at the time the proposition was drawn up, would justify the inference that the time, a very material feature in the contract, was adjusted between himself and Messrs. DEVLIN and FREEMAN, the other parties then present. There is some conflict in the evidence as to what would be a fair price for the charter of the vessel, and especially as to the cost of running her. The latter inquiry is manifestly the most important in its practical results. The Committee especially call attention to the arrangements between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. MORGAN, for purchasing vessels for the Government, saying it is of such a character, whether it be in the stipulated amount received or in the mode of payment, alike indefensible and reprehensible. That arrangement is a system of commission, usually 2½ per cent. of the purchase money paid for each vessel, and one under which Mr. MORGAN received as compensation during the period of seven weeks previous to the 6th day of September, when this testimony was taken, the enormous sum of $51,584, as admitted by himself before the Committee. If he has received the same rate of compensation since as before that date, there must be added to this sum paid him before that date, the further commission of $43,425 for services rendered since, making in all the sum of $95,000 paid to a single individual for his services as agent of the Government since the 15th of July, a period of four months and a half.

The Committee next devoted themselves to the subject of the purchase of arms. The extraordinary demand for them resulting from the conspiracy to overthrow the Union, has resulted in an extraordinary expenditure, and exciting the cupidity of large numbers of persons in Europe and America, has opened up a system of unprecedented speculation. The Government has been the victim of more than one conspiracy, and remarkable combinations have been formed to rob the Treasury. The profits from the sale of arms to the Government have been enormous, and realized, too, in many instances, even by our own citizens, through a system of brokerage as unprincipled and dishonest, as unfriendly to the success and welfare of the nation as the plottings of actual treason. The system adopted at an early moment for the purchase of arms naturally encouraged this result. The Government and the several States entering the market in active and direct competition, stimulated, it is true, to some slight extent, and, temporarily, the importation and manufacture of arms, but scarcely compensating for a general profligacy in the expenditure of the public treasure and the corruption of the public morals. Since the adjournment of the extra session of Congress, the War Department is understood to have authorized the several States, and to have recognized the right in the several Generals commanding the several divisions of the army, to purchase arms, to be paid for by the General Government, creating an unwise and ruinous competition against itself, without increasing the number of arms in the market. The Committee, after examining into the effect of this system of competition, as early as the last of September, called the attention of the War Department to the subject, and suggested as the only effective remedy, that the purchase of arms should be confined to a single bureau, and the several States notified that the General Government would not pay for arms purchased in competition with itself. The Committee are informed that this policy has been adopted, with a most desirable result, though its earlier adoption would have saved millions to the Treasury, and, at the same time, by placing the arms purchased under the control of the Government, would have secured their use at points where the public safety was the most in peril.

Major HAGNER, Ordnance Officer, who was engaged in the purchase and inspection of arms, testified as follows:

> The agents of Gen. FREMONT, of the Governors of States, of the Cities, of the Union Defence Committees, of Colonels of regiments, and of Generals of our Army are all here in New-York. I may be in treaty for arms, and the first thing I hear is that the arms are sold to some agents. Some men who hold arms, I sometimes think, are rather disposed not to have a *bona fide* sale. They like to keep the arms in the market, in order to advance the price. I think they have been gambling in arms, just as they do in stocks, &c.

The Commitee remark in numerous cases which have come under their observation that the price paid for arms was inexcusably exhorbitant. In some instances the arms were worthless, and in others, exhorbitant in prie, was coupled with the other evidence of a purpose to defraud the Government.

The abuses in the purchases of Austrian and other fire arms are noticed, and the testimony appended. Next the committee examined into the army supplies. They say among other things, that either through corrupt motives, or from a want of reasonable prudence, the act of Congress prohibiting contracts to be made without advertising for proposals, in cases where immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, has been almost a dead letter, even in that large class of cases where it might have been properly applied. Immense supplies, both in the Navy as well as in the War Department, the necessity for which, in the ordinary course of things, was easily foreseen, have been purchased privately, under contracts express or implied, without any competition being invited. In one important division of the army—the Western—the law has been almost totally disregarded. Even the safeguard of the responsibility of public officers has in many cases been unnecessarily removed by the employment of irresponsible agents in the purchase of large quantities of supplies, even where responsible and experienced and upright public officers were in a position to perform the required duty. A vast amount of supplies have been made on what is called a requisition. In the Western Department especially, requisitions have supplied the place of contracts. The Committee say, in the purchase of cattle, there is much evidence of gross mismanagement, and in the purchase of horses and wagons in New-York they find great irregularities.

The Committee call attention to a case of the official prostitution of official position to the base purpose of illegal gain, as set forth in the evidence of SAMUEL A. HOPKINS; and in this connection the Committee say, a man by the name of WOOD, enjoying the confidence of the President, was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, a place requiring not only great business capacity, but unflinching integrity; and that WOOD, from his own declarations, made himself an instrument for plundering the Government. The Committee, in discharge of their duty, made a representation of the fact to the Executive but before any action was taken, the Government was relieved from the presence of an unworthy official by his resignation. The Committee next approach the subject of fortifications at St. Louis, the circumstances surrounding this work being of the most extraordinary character, and marked by extravagance, recklessness, insubordination and fraud. They express the hope that some means may be found to make the parties to the atrocious contract disgorge the sums out of which the Government has been defrauded, and that the laborers who have done the work on the faith of the Government will not longer be delayed in receiving their just dues.

The Committee found that most astounding and unblushing frauds had been perpetrated in the purchase of horses and mules, and matters were so arranged that it was impossible for the original owners to sell either horses or mules directly to the Government, but all such sales were made by certain middle-men and go-betweens, who, it appears, alone could get any horses or mules taken by the Quartermaster's Department.

The abuses in the Western Military Department are prominently eliminated, including those relating to the shipment of ice, the division of moneys from the Paymaster's Department, for which they were appropriated; rotten and condemned blankets; the roofing the Benton Barracks, transportation, &c.

In the above notice, the language of the Committee has been quoted throughout. The report is signed by Messrs. Van Wyck, Washburne, Holman, Fenton, Davis and Steel, (N. J.) The other member (Mr. Jackson) is absent in Kentucky.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SUMTER.

Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department of the overhauling of the ship *Montmorence* of Bath, Maine, on the 28th ult., by the pirate *Sumter*, in longitude 80°, 40′ North, longitude 58°, 40′ West. She was last from Wales, loaded with coal for the British Mail Steam Company at St. Thomas. The ship was ransomed for [illegible], and allowed to proceed, after taking a quantity of paints and other ship stores from her.

THE SUTLERS.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report a bill abolishing the right of Sutlers to a lien upon soldiers' pay, thereby placing the Sutlers upon the same footing as other dealers. This is an important move toward the abolition of sutlerships.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was resumed this morning. A number of witnesses were examined, the most important of which were Lieuts. CHAS. HALPIN and CORNELIUS P. MOORE, of Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment. They each testified to the effect that on the march of the regiment from Monton's Farm to Upton's Hill, on or about the 27th of September, Col. KERRIGAN overtook his regiment in a state of partial intoxication, and dressed in an unbecoming manner, without uniform or sword, and had to borrow a sword from one of the witnesses. It was the opinion of the witnesses that he was not sufficiently intoxicated to disqualify him from properly performing his military duty. The testimony of the other witnesses went to show that PATRICK GAFNEY, a private in Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment, had deserted on the 31st of August. He received his pay as if he had remained in service all the time, and that he is still on duty and has never been tried by court-martial, nor put under arrest for desertion.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

The case of Col. HALSTEAD, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, for alleged malfeasance in office, will be brought before the same Court to-morrow.

THE FIRST LEVEE.

The first levee of the season at the White House, to-night, was very brilliant.

ANOTHER LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SPOKEN OF.

Those members of Congress who are dissatisfied with the Generals in command of our armies are discussing the policy of reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the view of having WADE, of Ohio, appointed. There is no likelihood of any such measure receiving the approval of Congress.

THE SALE OF BROWN'S HOTEL.

There was an error in the dispatch of yesterday, about the sale of Brown's Hotel. Mr. ANDREW R. POTTS was the sole purchaser, and is to take possession on the first day of January.

THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.

The Mails to Reach this City Early This Morning.

al Messengers Started for Washington.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The *Europa* arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She encountered head winds the entire passage, and was 40 hours from Halifax to Boston.

Within 30 minutes after the *Europa* touched at Halifax, the British steam sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, 17 guns, lying in port, got up steam and left, in pursuance of some orders, it is supposed, brought by the Queen's messenger, to communicate with the Admiral of the British North American squadron.

The Sixty-second and Sixty-third British regiments are under orders for Canada.

Capt. SEYMOUR, the Queen's Messenger, also a special messenger from Minister ADAMS, left Boston this afternoon by the shore route, *via* New-York, direct for Washington.

The leading features of the news has been anticipated from Halifax and Cape Race.

The mails by the *Europa* will reach New-York early to-morrow morning.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The National Troops Crossing Green River.

A Brisk Engagement and Defeat of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Four companies of Col. WILLICK'S German Indiana regiment were attacked this afternoon, on the south side of Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, by Col. TERRY'S regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of infantry and six pieces of artillery. Col. WILLICK, on being reinforced, drove the rebels back, with a loss of 33 killed, including Col. TERRY, and 50 wounded. The National loss was 8 privates and 1 Lieutenant killed, and 16 wounded.

The *Democrat* has advices of National troops crossing Green River Southward, all day with great rapidity.

The *Democrat* has also a business letter, dated Monday, which mentions no engagements in that vicinity.

The Twelfth Kentucky, Col HASKINS, is intrenched two miles South of Somerset.

All was quiet in the vicinity Campbellsville up to the 10th,

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of the National Troops to Cut off Gen. Price.

A BATTLE EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

The following is from the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*:

TIPTON, Mo., Monday, Dec. 16.

Yesterday orders were received here for all the forces at this post to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At the same time Gen. POPE, commanding the Department of Central Missouri, at the head of nearly all the troops in Winter quarters at Otterville, marched westward toward Warrensburgh, for the purpose, it is generally believed here, of cutting off Gen. PRICE, whom our scouts reported making forced marches to reach Generals RAINS and STEIN, now in the intrenchments at Lexington. Everybody is on the *qui vive* for startling and good news, as universal confidence is felt in the ability and bravery of Gen. POPE and his army.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Organization of the Territorial Militia—Horrible Massacre by the Apaches at Stanton, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Santa Fé and Canin City mail, with dates to 2d, arrived Sunday morning.

The 2,500 militia called for by Gov. CONNELLY to form the second division of Major-Gen. HOVEY, have been organized, and one company mustered into service.

This mail brings intelligence of a horrible massacre at Fort Stanton. On the approach of the Texans to that post in the Summer, all the inhabitants in the vicinity fled to the settlements, leaving their houses, crops, and everything else, behind.

After the Texans abandoned the place the Apache Indians took possession, and had command of all the country around. A party of twenty men determined to revisit the neighborhood and obtain what they could of their remaining crops, when the whole number fell into the hands of the savages and were brutally murdered.

All is quiet at this place. Col. WEIR, of the Fourth Kansas Regiment, is in command.

Col. JENNISON'S West Kansas Cavalry, with a part of the Seventh and Iowa Twelfth, also a section of TOTTEN'S famous battery, encamped within a few miles of this place last night, and will move toward West Point this morning.

THE CANAL-STREET TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Two Persons on Suspicion of Complicity in the Affair.

LOUISA BRIEDSBRACH and GEORGE WEILER were arrested last night about 10½ o'clock, by Captain DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, aided by Sergeant JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN. From the evidence of DAVID LEVY, given upon the inquest, on Saturday last, it is believed the parties under arrest may have had some connection with the death of BERNARD LEVY, the Canal-street broker. Since Saturday, Captain DOWLING and his assistants have been unremitting in their efforts to ferret out the residence of the persons in question. They traced them through the city from one house to another, until finally they found a house in Norfolk-street, from which they removed on the same day that LEVY came to his sad end. From there they found it very difficult to trace them; and it was only by resorting to ways and means known only to policemen that they were enabled at last to find their residence. They were found at No. 1 Allen-street, and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where they now are. The woman is about thirty-five years of age. She is a German by birth, and speaks the English language very imperfectly. Her appearance is that of a woman of nerve and determination. WEILER is her paramour, and is the man referred to in the evidence of DAVID LEVY as having been brought by the woman to deceased's office, upon a certain occasion, when she pointed out deceased to him, at the same time making threats against his life. He is a quiet, inoffensive-looking man, about forty years of age.

Large Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The warehouses formerly occupied by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, together with the propeller *Dunkirk*, lying at the dock, were destroyed by fire this morning. Five hundred barrels of flour in the warehouses were burned. The loss on the propeller is $18,000. The other losses have as yet not been acertained.

LECTURE.—This evening Justice WHITLEY, well known in the world of Art, gives a lecture in Hoboken, on the influence of art on popular education. The Judge is a free speaker, and will prove himself to be instructive and amusing.

1861. Genin's Hat and Fur Store. 1862.
Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For Boys and Girls—
Ladies' and Children's Furs of every descri
Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skating Caps,
Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
GENIN'S HAT AND FUR STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Massons's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Rich Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
At TAYLOR'S, No. 759 Broadway.
Cash purchases, low rent and moderate expenses enable us to offer superior inducements to purchasers.

We would Call Attention of Housekeepers to the large sale on the 19th inst., of China, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

MARRIED.

RICHMOND—STRANG.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., SALMON D. RICHMOND to JENNIE L. STRANG, eldest daughter of Horace Strang, all of Brooklyn.

ROBERTSON—BUTLER.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Charles F. Butler, Hon. HEZEKIAH D. ROBERTSON, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., to SARAH C., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, HENRY L. HOWARD, son of Lancelot and Adeline M. Howard, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 269 Dean-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MULLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, JULIA, daughter of Adrian H. and Catharine S. Muller, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 67 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 16, EMILY PATTERSON CANDLER, daughter of Samuel M. and the late Elizabeth and Cecilia Candler, aged 9 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her uncle, John S. Patterson, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 40 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

MATHER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, ELLA MARIA, only child of Joseph W. and the late Maria Augusta Mather, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LANAHAN.—On Monday night, Dec. 16, Mr. JAMES H. X. LANAHAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MEADE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, MARY MEADE, aged 65 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Meade Brothers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

A good mother.

LIENAU.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, CATHERINE VAN GIESEN LIENAU, daughter of the late Hendrick Booraem.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., from Grace Church, Jersey City.

DAVIN.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, after a lingering sickness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY, the beloved wife of John Davin, aged 34 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, corner of 4th and Garden sts., Hoboken, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, thence to the R. C. Church, Maple-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred at Bergen, N. J.

VROOM.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 14, GEORGE A. VROOM, in the 51st year of his age.

PERKINS.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 16, JOHN H. PERKINS.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hoboken Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M. and Pentalpha Chapter No. 11, of Hoboken, also the Fraternity of Odd Fellowship, and the Hoboken Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon, 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

MCHUGH.—In Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Dec. 12, FRANCIS J. MCHUGH, Captain of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 29 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The friends of the family, also the brethren of Munn Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M., the officers and ex-officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 68 Mott-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

VAN BOKKELEN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, GEORGE A., son of the late A. H. Van Bokkelen, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Dr. John, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. David B. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 127 East 19th-st., on Thursday, at 12 M.

DEATH OF JOHN P. JACKSON.

Resolutions adopted by the Cliosophic Society of Princeton College, relative to the death of JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq.:

Whereas, It has pleased an allwise but inscrutable God to remove by the hand of death our Cliosophic brother, JOHN P. JACKSON, of Newark, N. J., therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of one, who, by his faithful and energetic endeavors for the prosperity and advancement of all Christian and benevolent institutions, by his untiring labors for the dissemination of learning and religion; by his earnest and honest efforts to benefit his native State, by his greatness of heart and purity of life, has made himself an influential and representative citizen, an honored and respected man.

Resolved, That in his death the Cliosophic Society has lost a faithful and active friend, the College of New-Jersey an alumnus of distinguished worth, and the Church of Christ an ornament of conspicuous brightness.

Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted family and to the bereaved friends our sincere and tender sympathy, and desire for them in the bitterness of this great grief the consolation which a chastening but loving Father can alone impart.

Resolved, That as a public token of our respect and sorrow we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Newark and New-York papers.

JAMES S. DENNIS, N. J.,
WALTER S. NICHOLS, N. J.,
SEARGENT P. STEARNS, N. J.,
CLIO HALL, Dec. 13. Committee Cliosophic Society.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 649.—Dec. 17, 1861.
33, 56, 2, 72, 48, 40, 19, 71, 6, 60, 7, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 650.—Dec. 17, 1861.
35, 20, 59, 15, 17, 34, 24, 25, 39, 47, 13, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the exeruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR-STANDS, WAITERS, CLOCKS, VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, GILT MOUNTED FANCY AUSTRIAN GOODS, PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, PASTEL AND OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS,
And a vast assortment of other articles, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
All of which will be sold at REDUCED PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
corner of Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices a splendid assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct importation.)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

TO CONTRACTORS ON GOVERNMENT WORK.—Having a machine-shop, with very superior and extensive facilities for turning out the best descriptions of work, I shall be happy to receive a few additional orders from contractors, to whom I can guarantee economy, excellence and dispatch.
CHAS. T. PORTER,
No. 235 West 13th-st., cor. 9th-av., New-York.

CARPETING.—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT—no urging to buy—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Carpet buyers are invited to examine the extensive assortment of English velvets, Brussels, extra superfine ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, cloths, druggets, carpet sweepers, &c., at very low prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

7,000 NOW READY,
THE SEVENTH EDITION OF
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S
NEW WORK
LESSONS IN LIFE,
A companion volume to "Letters to Young People" and 'Gold Foil," 1 vol., 12mo, $1; in gilt edges $1 50.
From the Christian Instructor.
A work of superior excellence. The style is of that easy and familiar kind which is to us peculiarly attractive. You feel like conversing with a warm-hearted and intelligent friend, who can enter into your sympathies and emotions, and who has the happy faculty of awakening in your heart a love for the beautiful and true.
Also Just Published,
DEAN TRENCH'S NEW-WORK,
A COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., author of "Study of Words," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publisher,
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

READY THIS MORNING:
THE SKATER'S MANUAL.
THE HANDSOMEST
TEN CENT BOOK YET PUBLISHED.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By MARY HOWITT. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 30 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.,)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 522 Broadway.

25 CENTS. 25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
GREAT RUSH FOR BOOKS
AT
No. 677 Broadway,
CAUSED BY THE
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Call early before the store is crowded, and select your presents for Christmas, from the immense stock of
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
JUVENILES, ANNUALS, ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
POETS, STANDARD FICTION, &c., &c.
Also a large assortment of
DOLLAR BOOKS
SELLING FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Call in the early part of the day, to avoid the crowd, and you can make a better selection.
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 677 Broadway,
Successor to D. W. EVANS & Co.

A VOLUME FOR YOUR LIBRARY.
A REMEMBRANCE FOR YOUR FRIENDS.
Books for all times and for all seasons.
We are daily offering an intellectual feast to the mental minds which must suit the taste of the most fastidious.
BOOKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.
Catalogues sent free.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

ORDNANCE AND NAVAL GUNNERY.
A Treatise on Ordnance and Naval Gunnery, compiled and arranged as a Text Book for the United States Naval Academy. By Lieut. EDWARD SIMPSON, United States Navy.
Second Edition, revised and enlarged.
1 vol. 8mo., with cuts and plates, half Morocco, $4.
Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

SANTA CLAUS APPROVES OF THEM.
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
THE MARTIN AND NELLY STORIES!
Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston,

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.
By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.
By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.
Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.
The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.
As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War.
The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)
A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. LINN TIDBALL, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS ZOUAVES will accept forty able-bodied men to fill vacancies occasioned by promotions in their own and other regiments. There is every inducement for a superior class of men to join this corps, there being a permanent school of instruction attached to the regiment to fit men for the duties and position of an officer, as all vacant commissions are filled from the ranks, and the regiment is now stationed on Federal Hill, Baltimore, in the new fort of their own construction. One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each man at the expiration of his term of enlistment; also, 160 acres of land. Recruits are at once furnished with rations, quarters and clothing. Apply at the Headquarters, No. 545 Broadway, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
Capt. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Recruiting Officer.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of HOBOKEN LODGE, No. 35, also the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN H. PERKINS. By order of
E. BOOTS, W. M.
B. N. CRANE, Secretary.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

WILLIAM YANDEL, OF PASS CHRISTIAN Miss., is requested to call on R. B. LOCKWOOD, No. 45 Cliff-st., New-York, where he will hear of a matter of importance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family. No. 419 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN furnished rooms, with board, fire, gas, &c., in a first-class house, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 148 West 24th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome suite of rooms on second floor—also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate, with board, a large front room and bedroom connecting, with ample closet room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, (partial board for gentleman,) or to two gentlemen. Location very desirable and convenient to ferries. Terms very reasonable to desirable parties. Address, with real name and reference, S. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH BOARD.—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher, (strictly private,) well furnished room on first floor, with modern improvements; a good opportunity for a gentleman wishing to acquire a practical knowledge of the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st.

$9 PER WEEK FOR TWO GENTLEMEN—With full board, gas and fire; room large and nicely furnished; house owned by the occupant, and has all modern improvements. Also, a neatly-furnished entry bedroom; price $3 per week. Location below 4th-st., west side. Address B. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with board; private table if desired; in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

TWO LADIES WISH BOARD, WHERE lessons on the piano-forte, by one of them, who is an experienced teacher of music, would be received as part payment for the board of one. References given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen. The house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY HAVE A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, together or separate, with or without board; house first class; terms moderate. References exchanged. Call at No. 46 West 16th-st.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A brown-stone house, No. 33 Bowery, single and in suites. This establishment is well kept and furnished. Rents by the week or month, and in accordance with the times. Inquire of T. KENNY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family of adults, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 127 West 16th-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN a small family in the country. She would require constant care and supervision on account of her health. Address INVALID, Box No. 836 New-York Post-office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., newly and elegantly furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen or families without children.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; house first-class; modern improvements. Price moderate. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARDING ON MURRAY HILL—FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family occupying a first-class house in a delightful neighborhood. Address E. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a central location, in the City. An unfurnished room with breakfast and supper only required, for a single gentleman. Address E. D., Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

NO. 53 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A DE-sirable suite of rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house in a desirable location. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN.—A FUR-nished room in a private family, No. 46 East-19th-st., near Broadway.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN still be secured for the Winter at No. 1 Irving Place, corner of 14th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man, to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 per week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

[From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.]

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.:

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH this sum in cash, wishes to form a connection with some reliable party or established house in the wholesale business; he will bring, in addition to his cash capital, eight years' business experience, an extensive mercantile acquaintance in this City and throughout the United States, and an established character for energy, enterprise and probity. All communications strictly confidential; references exchanged. Address till Dec. 25, with real name and business, UNION, Box 179 *Times* Office.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a cash business that is exclusive, safe and permanent, and will nett $5,000 per year, as will be fully shown. Address WOOD, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH.—AGENTS POSITIVELY make it, selling DODIN'S Patent Hem Folder and Tuck-maker, adapted for machine or hand sewing, and other articles of ready sale. Call or address JOSEPH DODIN, No. 22 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BUTCHER-STORE. INQUIRE at No. 475 2d-av.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.— Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

CALORIC ENGINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small Ericsson's caloric engine to pump water. Address Box No. 1,031 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PAIR OF MAGIC LAN-terns, for Dissolving Views, imported from Europe, with slides representing scenes and heroes of the present war, suitable for exhibitions, at BANGS, MERWIN & CO.'S, Auctioneers, Nos. 592 and 594 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MESSRS. FELLOWS & CO. will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st, at 10½ A. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, their surplus stock of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURE.

The attention of private buyers as well as the trade, is requested. The watches will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on THURSDAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, AT THE WAREHOUSE OF ALBERT KUNZE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 654 Broadway, all of the elegant stock, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, do. etageres, centre tables, bedroom suites, black walnut parlor suites in reps, black walnut bedroom suites, buffets and extension tables, black walnut bookcases, library and dining-room suites, black walnut hall furniture, easy chairs, lounges, crapeau and fancy chairs, &c., &c. The furniture is now on exhibition, and the attention of those in want of fine furniture is respectfully called to this sale, as the furniture is of the very finest quality, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMOND JEWELRY AND ENGLISH GOLD WATCHES,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. The goods will positively be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, the 18th inst., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be positively required of every purchaser at the time of sale, the balance of the purchase to be paid within the next day, in bankable money, or by certified check. None other received.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

At auction, for cash, On THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, by ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., comprising a very general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Men's grain Boots, in great variety, at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th inst., At 10½ o'clock each day, At the warerooms of Shaffer & Sucknow, No. 520 Broadway, between Spring and Broome sts., ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE OF THE FIRST CLASS—Being the closing sale of their stock, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in ebony, mounted in ormolu and inlaid with bronze medallion; buffet and fancy chairs to match; suites in open work, vine carved rosewood and others; rosewood etageres, console tables, bookcases, centre, side and other tables; fancy reception chairs, richly carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, oiled walnut furniture, extension tables, oak buffets and chairs, hall-stands, elegant suites bedroom furniture, in various styles, with other descriptions of first-class furniture.

The above can be examined until the days of sale, and will be sold without reserve to close up the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURED FURS—Every article made expressly for Broadway sale, free from defect or damage, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Cuffs and Muffs; Mink Sable do.; Stone Marten do.; Real Fitch do.; Siberian Squirrel do.; Imported Fitch do.; Chinchilla do., large and small sizes; Rock Marten do.; elegant Russian Sable do.; misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.

Sleigh Robes in great variety: Wolf, Bear, fancy, &c. Also, Gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves, of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, No. 594 & 596 Broadway. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 18, 19, and 20, at 6½ o'clock, choice new English and American books, comprising a great variety of fine library editions of standard works in nearly all departments of literature and miscellaneous publications, mostly in fine and substantial bindings. Also a large collection of superbly illustrated books richly and expensively bound, suitable for libraries and the approaching holiday season. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, being the opening sale of the season, consisting of beautiful bronze figures, groups, candelabras and candlesticks, beautiful Parian vases and figures, Parian tête-à-tête sets, ormolu and bronze jewel caskets, white china dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, china vases, figures and ornaments, elegant silver-plated ware, waiters, teaspoons, butter-knives, napkin-rings, colored Parian figures, reticules, odeur-boxes, terra cotta ware in every variety, with a large invoice of hair-brushes, clothes-brushes, hat do., &c.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.

Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a superb importation of Carrara marbles and alabaster goods, rich Bohemian glassware from the royal manufactory at Prague; rich silver-plated goods, parian ware, bisquet and decorated china, bronzes, clocks, fine paintings, articles of virtu for holiday presents, Japan goods, &c. Signor L. Topi, of Florence, Italy, respectfully announces the above sale. It will be peremptory. Full particulars in time.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 470 Grand-st., near Pitt, the balance of the stock of a furniture dealer, to close the business, consisting of bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, towel-racks, children's chairs, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

5,000 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S MISSES' and children's morocco copper-nailed Boots and Balmorals at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Also, a large assortment of prime Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. The balance of diamond jewelry, watches, corals, &c., remaining unsold from yesterday's catalogue.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA, PARIAN WARE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at 15 Murray-st., in lots to suit city retail and country trade.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUN-TY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 60 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF housekeepers to the large sale of china, glass and plated ware, the contents of C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents. Goods now ready for examination.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS SOLD AT COST!

Our sales of Fashionable Cloaks of every kind, at greatly reduced prices, will continue

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

A small lot of Rich Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, manufactured in Paris, will be sold at half the cost of importation.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Cloak materials of every description. Persons furnishing the materials, and wishing to employ our operatives, can have them made up in the most approved manner, at precisely the cost of manufacture.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A VERY LARGE and DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST STYLES, AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

An immense assortment of RICH DRESS GOODS AND FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS, AT RETAIL—MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62 1-2 CENTS.

500 dozen LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS. ALSO, LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

At reduced prices.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.

PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
NEW STYLES, at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS,
At very low prices, at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

I AM READY!!!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!!

R. H. MACY is now opening, from the cash auctions,

1,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK JACONET SETS, very low.

500 doz. LADIES' LINEN HEM-STITCH HDKFS., all prices.

1,000 NEEDLEWORK HDKFS., from 2s. up.

2,000 DOUBLE-TUCK HEM-STITCH LINEN HDKFS., very low.

200 doz. SHEAR HEM-STITCH HDKFS., very low.

Full Line FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS and DRESSES, EMBROIDERED CLOAKS and SACKS, closing at very low prices.

An Invoice of JACONET NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from auction, at half the cost of importation.

Closing out POINT COLLARS, GUIPURE COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, THREAD VEILS, &c., at very low prices.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES and LACES, LACE CURTAINS, &c., from auction, very low.

Ladies' MERINO and BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

Ladies' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from auction, closing at 20s., cost to import, $6.

Invoice of EMBROIDERED WHITE ROBES, at half the cost of importation.

HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, also all our RIBBONS and FRENCH FLOWERS, closing very low, to make room for our immense

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STOCK,

which we are now opening.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of
FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.— $150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A REGULAR supply of Hominy, for retail customers. Manufactures address O. BROWER, Station A, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! —Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE OR FOUR VERY HAND-some second-hand coupés, at WOOD BROTHERS' carriage warerooms, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable books, being the collection of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway, where catalogues can be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a first-class hotel; has no objection to town or country; good City references. Apply or address A. R., for two days, at No. 392 7th-av., second floor, near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A young American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, with a nice family; good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy, Protestant young woman as above, or would do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMRID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room; or would do general housework in a small private family; best of reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 279 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do housework for a small family; the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 289 Avenue B, Room No. 11.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework and take care of children. Good reference. Apply at No 31 East Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, and to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children, a situation as waitress, by a young woman with the best of reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in all its branches, meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game and mock turtle soups. Wages, $9; City or Westchester County; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WO-man, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, games, soups and jellies, and all kinds of deserts; has lived several years in first-class families, and has best City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, who can produce the best City references as to capability; is a firstrate cook and excellent bread and biscuit baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Address No. 1,274 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; best references; has no objection to the country, and would prefer a good home to high wages. Call at No. 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies, game and poultry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 17th-st., near 7th-av. B. D.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable woman; understands washing and ironing and her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 44 Carroll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches, none excepted; has twelve years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 34 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman who understands French and American cooking of all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the rear house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as good cook; and would assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PRO-fessed cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in the neatest style; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 7th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation; excellent plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 366 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 2 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WO-man, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENER-al Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, bread, cake and pie baker, and a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and will be found generally useful. Apply at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker, is neat in her kitchen, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— A respectable young girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, who is neat and tidy in her kitchen; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN experienced Protestant woman wishes to engage as above; is a good cook, baker, &c.; is a first-rate laundress; is neat and tidy; can be well recommended. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given, five and six years, from her last places. Call, for two days, at No. 287 East 9th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is smart, capable and well recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework; is willing and obliging; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best references from last place. Call at No. 363 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen with her present employer, No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant, to do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able young woman wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; she is a good laundress, willing and obliging; or would go out to wash by the day; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 350 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring private door bell next to the jewelers.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; would also do chamberwork; is neat, clean and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best families; best references. Can be seen at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as a child's nurse, who has some years' experience in the care of infants and bringing them up by the bottle; fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a neat chambermaid and can do plain sewing neatly; has best of City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days in the store at No. 46 6th-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as nurse; is a neat sewer; can do fine washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SIT-uation wanted by a smart, tidy Protestant Scotch girl, with good reference; is a competent baby nurse, and understands the care of grown children, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., over the bakery, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a native of Dublin, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Grover and Baker's Machine; can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; will be recommended by Counselor Boardman, whose service she has left; is a Protestant; can be heard of for three days. Address C. M., Box 125 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUA-tion wanted in a first-class private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant young woman, or as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for three days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next to the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference; no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork if required; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITU-ation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is perfectly competent to fulfill either of the situations; is willing and obliging. Episcopal family preferred. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.— Wanted, by a South American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; a good home the principal object; best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; excellent City reference. Can be seen at Mrs. Clarke's Room, No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of the nursery. Apply at No. 108 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN INTEL-ligent young English person, a situation as thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, plain dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; or to take care of growing children: would not object to make herself useful; is neat, cleanly, willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress and to do family sewing; she has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; will go out by the day, week or month. Apply or address, for two days, No. 593 2d-av., corner of 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as family seamstress by a very competent person; can cut and fit children's dresses; a good embroideress and shirt-maker; would see to children; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st. Works very neatly.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or would assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing, in the neatest manner; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANT-ed by a respectable young girl as seamstress, and to do chamberwork or seamstress and to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of city reference; please call at No 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who has lived with the first families as nurse, a situation as seamstress and nurse; will take charge of a baby or growing children; quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; no objection to a lady who boards; wages, $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress; is perfectly able to perform the duties of a first-class waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 10th-st., Brevoort-place, for one week.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED BY AN AC-tive young woman a situation as waitress; can do chamberwork and fine washing in the neatest manner; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to going a short distance in the country; has the most undoubted City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN would like to go to California with a family; is an excellent seamstress, and would also do laundress and chambermaid's duties; can furnish the best references. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 West 10th-st., Brevoort-place, for one week.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE married woman wishes to get a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; also baby-clothes; can do them up in the neatest manner and can give the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, Mrs. DORE, No. 248 7th-av., cor. 26th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SER-VANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

COPYIST.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT in copying at her own house. Address MANUSCRIPT, Brooklyn Post-office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young single man of genteel address and obliging disposition, as coachman; has had thirteen years' experience in the City, and offers the most unexceptionable reference; he understands thoroughly the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is an excellent driver. Address C. E. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTEST-ant single young man, a situation in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, or would go a short distance in the country; can drive and make himself useful. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at the store No. 221 Washington-st., New-York, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF industrious habits, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages, wishes a situation; can give the best reference as to sobriety and capability. Call or address ACKERMAN, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business and can give satisfactory references. Call or address F. E., No. 113 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, of long experience; has a thorough knowledge of his business; has the best City references. Address J. C., No. 156 Front-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has had a long experience in Europe; is temperate, willing and industrious; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man (English) a situation; he is a thorough groom and coachman, and understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and will make himself useful; has the best references. Address W. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH-man, a situation as gardener; has had many years' experience in green-house, flower, fruit and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out and improvement of new grounds, and can be trusted in his master's absence; reference from his former employer; married, with a small family. Address, for three days, T. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN man, a situation as gardener; has had many years' experience in green-house, flower, fruit and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out and improvement of new grounds; reference from his former employer. Address, for three days, M. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as law clerk, by a young man fully competent, and who can command a good share of business. Address LEX, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady, active man who fully understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; has no objections to going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, or at Rogers' bookstore, corner 12th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City for the last 10 years. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 31 West 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant man as waiter, who is thoroughly competent, and has the best of references from his last employer. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 149 Grand-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO BE-COME interested in the practice of a law office. He has been a practicing lawyer, but of late has withdrawn from business. Some valuable considerations, of a nature immediately connected with the legal profession, would be offered for this privilege. Address X. Y., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A COUNT-ing-room, a gentleman who understands book-keeping thoroughly, and who will be content with a moderate salary. Address Box No. 1,676 Post-office, New-York.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a colored young man, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. To one who can bring undoubted references as to his sobriety and honesty, and who does not use tobacco in any shape, a good and permanent situation will be given. Address HORSES, Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO DENTISTS to work; one as assistant operator; the other in the mechanical department. Applicants by mail will state their age, if single or married, in what branch they excel, wages required, and how soon they could commence, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 769 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAM SAW-MILL; wages liberal. Also, two conductors and three porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOY WANTED—TO CARRY PARCELS, AND do general work in a store. Apply to AUSTIN & THORP, No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. USIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depôt No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUA-tion by a young lady as music teacher in some school or seminary; has had experience and given satisfaction; good references given. Address M. E. R., care of B. F. Otterson, Granville, N. Y., stating terms.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH, AT NO. 8[illegible] Broadway, near 14th-st., a fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with all the best improvements; full iron frame, overstrung, patent damper, and warranted.

A MELODEON FOR SALE—A GREAT BAR-gain for a church, school, or private use, all in complete order and fine tone. Can be seen at all times at JOHN B. DEMONET'S No. 13 Cortlandt-st., under the Western Hotel.

50 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Harmoniums and Melodeons, for rent or for sale, at low prices. Rosewood Pianos at $3 50 per month. New Music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVER-ack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English, $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TO MILITARY MEN.—A GENTLEMAN, COM-petent to give instruction in the school of the soldier, and having about $250, can have an interest in a military school about to be established under the most favorable circumstances. Address COLONEL, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EX-perienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 10 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 618 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUP-plies schools and families with competent teachers. Teachers of first-class qualifications and good moral character are invited to call. Several teachers are required to fill vacancies already existing
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

AS DRAWING TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN wants a situation to teach Drawing or Water-Color painting, in a school where he could instruct a class for a few hours daily, or weekly. Address, stating terms, H. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—A French gentleman and wife, having had a long experience in teaching, wish to find a situation as Professors of French and Music in a school, city or country. Address N. B., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RESIDENT teacher to teach English branches and classics. Address, with particulars and references, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE-ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., situated in a block of seven houses; location desirable; convenient to cars and stages. Will be let for $250 per annum. Apply to C. R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A STABLE, FIRST-CLASS, IN THE alley rear of No. 11 Washington-square. Apply at No. 27 Waverley-place, before 12 M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A STORE TO LET on 8th-av., 18x65; also, two shop rooms, one 18x36, and one 25x40 in 33d-st.; and several houses and lots for sale in different parts of the City, at very low prices; also, a fine place at Mount Vernon, will trade for City property. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO PURCHASE OR lease, a strictly first-class house, not basement, either on or very near 5th-av., below 23d-st., at a price to suit the times. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,974 Post-Office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

C. HARTMANN, at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired by expert workmen at moderate prices. Be sure to call at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 23 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 10 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 33 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF First Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 31st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 13, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY INVESTED FOR Capitalists on Bond and Mortgage, without charge to the parties having money to loan. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 86 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE [illegible] COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem*. The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

$36,000 NEWARK CITY CORPORATION Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, offered in exchange for United States Government 6s of 1881.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 44 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 190 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 109 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July	9,	1857,	33⅓	per cent.
2d	"	8,	'58,	50	"
3d	"	14,	'59,	50	"
4th	"	12,	'60,	45	"
5th	"	5,	'61,	35	"

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.
GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.

COMMISSIONS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, wishes to represent an American firm in the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, 8 West Washington-place.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Dec. 9, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——— of ——— be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness:
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,
No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR EMPTY FLOUR-BARRELS.—Proposals will be received at this office up to Dec. 24, 1861, for the purchase of all the empty-flour barrels, for one year from 1st day of January next. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners of the Central Park have the pleasure of announcing that the PARK DRIVE, between 52th-st. and 102d-st., more than seven miles in extent, will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, be opened for public use; the necessary temporary structures are so arranged as to avoid interference with work in process. At the space on the East side of the Grand Reservoir carriages for the present will take the 5th-av.

TWELVE CARRIAGE ENTRANCES will, on the same day, be open for public use, as follows:

ON THE WEST, OR 8TH-AV. SIDE.	ON THE EAST, OR 5TH-AV. SIDE.
At 59th-st.	At 59th-st.
At 72d-st.	Near 72d-st.
At 85th-st.	At 79th-st.
At 96th-st.	At 85th-st.
At 100th-st.	At 97th-st.
	At 102d-st.
	At 106th-st., towards Harlem-lane.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1861.
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Pres. of the Board of Comm'rs. of the Central Park.
ANDW. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington, will be formally received by the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to extend the hospitalities of the City to the distinguished visitor, and presented to the citizens of this City to-day at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

The Committee will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11½ A. M., to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and presentation.

Committee of Board of Aldermen.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, ANDRE FROMENT,
ISAAC DAYTON.
Committee of Board of Councilmen.
SIMON HAZLETON, JOHN RYAN,
MICHAEL C. GROSS.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH........SATURDAY, Jan. 4

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP AFRICA are respectfully informed that she will not sail on Wednesday. Boats to carry them on board will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 4 o'clock, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1861.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catharine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, and her husband the said Horace S. Young; Eliza C. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret L. Burns, Julia G. Burns, Jacob D. C. Outwater, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clara B. Snow, William K. Thorn, Thomas Connery, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to anwer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
n13-law6wW Attorney in person.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween DAVID I. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL I. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. FENBY, defendants.—On bill, &c.—Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any stock or interest in said Company, whether such claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL BARKALOW,
PATERSON, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13-law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN HAS AN invention he is desirous to bring before the Government, which would be highly valuable in connexion with the war, and also for common use at all times, but lacks sufficient means to bring it into notice. Address Box No. 3,837 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Under the management of
Messrs. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD.
Treasurer........Mr. G. C. Howard

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It having been industriously reported that the great feat now performed at the Academy of Music by
WILLIAM HANLON
had been prohibited by the City authorities on account of its
PROBABLE DANGER,
the management beg leave to assure the public that
NO SUCH PROHIBITION
has been received by them.

In consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
with which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,
Assisted by his two brothers, George and Alfred, has been received, as well as the
UNANIMOUS ENCOMIUMS
which have been published on it by the
WHOLE OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS
IN NEW-YORK,
Including the
HERALD,
TIMES,
TRIBUNE,
WORLD,
SUN,
EVENING EXPRESS,
EVENING POST,
SUNDAY TIMES,
SUNDAY ATLAS,
SUNDAY MERCURY,
LEADER,
SUNDAY COURIER and
SUNDAY DISPATCH,
it will be repeated.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1861,
The G. L. Fox troupe of Pantomimists
Will appear in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE;
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. Fox.
After which
WILLIAM HANLON
will perform his
WONDERFUL FEAT,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be conducted by........CHARLES KOPPITZ
Valse de Zampillaerostation........Mr. A. HANLON
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquette and Balcony........50 Cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED
WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Seats in the Private Boxes........75 Cents.
Amphitheatre........25 Cents.

The Box-Office will be open on Monday, and each succeeding day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

The doors open at 7½; the performances commence at 8 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861,
THE ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
WILLIAM HANLON,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE IN PANTOMIME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.
Treasurer........Mr. G. C. Howard

The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
AND
ABSOLUTELY UNEXAMPLED APPLAUSE
With which
THE MARVELOUS ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
ON THE TRIPLE TRAPEZE,
BY
WILLIAM HANLON,
Assisted by his two brothers GEORGE and ALFRED, has been received, it will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18,
When the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
will also appear
in the
GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
L'OGRE,
Or, LE PETIT JEAN,
Written and composed by G. L. FOX.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Will be conducted by........Mr. CHARLES KOPPITZ
Valse de Zampillaerostation........ALFRED HANLON
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Balcony........50 cents
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED
WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Seats in the private boxes........75 cents
Amphitheatre........25 cents

Doors open at 7½; the performances commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE ONLY GRAND MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.

On THIS EVENING (Wednesday) will be presented the beautiful drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
To be followed by the protean comedy, first time this season,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
To conclude with
THE IRISH TIGER.
To-morrow Evening,
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. Barney Williams.

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.

In addition to more than one hundred other works of art Admission, 10 cents.

The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WILLIAM HANLON.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.

ON EXHIBITION.
LANDSCAPE IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
By ALEXANDER WEST.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway,
Corner of 9th-st. Admission free.

GIGNOUX'S
INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA,
On exhibition at
SCHAUS' NEW GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'OGRE.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
LE PETIT JEAN.
Doors open at 12—performance commences 1½ o'clock.

THE IRISH SPECTACLE AT THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE continues to draw crowds. If any one doubts the philosophy of the American people, let him look in at the Bowery and be convinced, by the happy faces of the multitude there assembled, that the excitements of war and its calamities interfere not a jot with the determination of the masses to enjoy themselves. This shows both philosophy and a just confidence in the Government. At the Bowery, also, it shows how the public appreciate the efforts of Manager S. P. STICKNEY, and his right-hand aid, Mr. JOSEPH FOSTER, in producing sparkling entertainments. O'DONOGHUE is already an immense favorite. The new scenery, and the mimic sports of Old Ireland receive universal praise. The efforts of Mr. STICKNEY are continuous, and he has under active preparation a great original English Pantomime, expressly for the Christmas Holidays, and one which will make both the walls of the stout old Bowery and the sides of Santa Claus shake and reverberate with jolly laughter. The equestrians and other athletic artists give a full programme EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN,
THE HERO OF LEXINGTON,
Will deliver an address at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1861.
Tickets 50 cents.
The proceeds to be appropriated to the
SUFFERING POOR IN IRELAND.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Address at 8 o'clock.

G. W. CURTIS
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
in Market-st. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*National Honor.* Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at Wentworth's Bakery, No. 81 East Broadway, and at the door of the Church on evening of the lecture.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., OF BOSTON, will deliver a lecture on *The War*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents, at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; *Anti-Slavery* Office, 5 Beekman-st.

LECTURE AT MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by Rev. H. W. PEARSON, D. D. Subject—*Jefferson at Monticello.* Single admission 25 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a Lecture at Irving Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*S. S. Prentiss, the Thunderer of the Southwest.* Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door, on the evening of the Lecture.

FAIRS.

FAIR OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, in aid of the Church and the Poor, open every Day and Evening this week, Dec. 16 to 22, in the Sunday School Room, Waverley-place, corner Hammond-st. Come and buy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY
for ladies, children and families, that they may
SEE THE LIVING WHALE,
from the coast of Labrador, 18 feet long, which
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
says is the species known to Naturalists as
THE BELUGA, OR WHITE WHALE,
one of the most interesting objects ever introduced to the public notice. Also,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Egypt, the
200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
THE LIVING SEAL,
THE 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
THE 12 BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEA-HORSES,
and all the other wonders of this immense establishment, besides witnessing the performances of that superb Drama,
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
It will be worth the price of admission to see the
SMILING FACES OF THE HAPPY CHILDREN,
and listen to their merry laugh as they enjoy the sights and amusements of this favorite resort.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

THE BOWER OF BEAUTY; Or, THE ABODE OF THE FAIRIES IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST, a new play, expressly for the Holidays, with a gorgeous mechanical scene, by RANDALL, OF LONDON, with FORTY BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, NYMPHS OF THE AIR, is in preparation at a cost of over $7,000.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE
SEVEN SONS,
Already played
NINETY-SIX NIGHTS,
TO ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
On MONDAY next
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
FOR A SCENE AND DRESS REHEARSAL OF
THE TWO NEW PIECES.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
Will be produced the new two-act Drama,
LITTLE TOM; OR, A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
And a new burlesque, in one act, called
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
A Grand Matinee on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
WHEN BOTH PIECES WILL BE PERFORMED.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances, Broadway and 13th-st.
LAST NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,)
NEW COMEDY
of the
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
And the favorite afterpiece of
HE'S NOT A-MISS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 19,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
A new drama called
UP AT THE HILLS,
With new scenery, new costumes, and a most
POWERFUL CAST.
Also, first time here, the Comedy in two acts called
YOU CAN'T MARRY
YOUR GRANDMOTHER,
With an unusually strong and effective distribution of the characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
Great success of the Irish Pageant
O'DONOHUE;
Or, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and EVENING, Dec. 18,
Will be given a magnificent display of
HORSEMANSHIP and GYMNASTICS,
By the great Equestrian and Acrobatic Troupe.
The Afternoon's entertainment will conclude with
THE BULL RUNNERS.
In the Evening, at the close of the Circus performances,
O'DONOHUE; Or, THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY.

UNION BAZAAR CONCERT
AT THE
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—Bon Soir de Pantalon	Grisar
2. March—Tannhauser	Wagner
3. Selections—Macbeth	Verdi
4. Sorgenbrecher	Strauss
5. Fest Polonaise	Schoot
6. Polka—Sans Souci	Strauss
7. Selections—Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi
PART II.	
8. Polka Mazourka	Grafulla
9. Attila	Verdi
10. El Dorado	Strauss
11. Aria—Linda di Chamounix	Donnizetti
12. Song—Welcome	Mrs. Field
13. Ever of Thee—March	Grafulla
14. National Airs.	
Conductor	C. S. Grafulla

Admittance to the Bazaar and Concert 25 cents.

WILL CLOSE, THIS EVENING,
At 10 P. M., the Second Annual Exhibition of
THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission 25 cents.

☞ The pictures contributed by members in aid of the Fund will remain on exhibition, free, until SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ P. M., when they will be sold at auction by H. H. LEEDS & CO.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
TWELFTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted.)
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
WILLIAM HANLON.
SATURDAY MORNING. DEC. 21.
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
L'OGRE; or, LE PETIT JEAN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at six o'clock precisely.

Govs. Andrew, Massachusetts, Sprague, Rhode Island, Buckingham, Connecticut, Holbrook, Vermont, John G. Saxe and others, will be present. Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, are expected. Tickets may had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.
L. B. WYMAN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
SAMUEL N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN W. QUINCY, CHAS. A. STETSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting. WM. M. EVARTS, Prest.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY Lodge, No. 277, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the next regular meeting of the Lodge Room, No. 492 Grand-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year. By order of WILLIAM CLEGG, W. M.
W. J. JONES, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY —HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—LENGTH 150 FT., beam 22 ft., tonnage 175 ft. For further particulars inquire of E. BOOTMAN & SONS, No. 31 Corlears-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City, under the name of CARPENTER & PLASS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS S. CARPENTER withdrawing from the concern.
FRANCIS S. CARPENTER,
JOHN T. PLASS.

The business will continue in future at the same place, under the firm name of J. T. PLASS & CO., by whom all business appertaining to the firm of CARPENTER & PLASS will be settled. J. T. PLASS & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name, style and firm of WM. H. & E. W. McCLANE, lumber dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. H. McCLANE will settle all outstanding business of the late firm. Any person or persons having any claim against the firm, or individually, will present for settlement. WM. H. McCLANE,
NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 17, 1861. E. W. McCLANE.

THE CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

doubtedly in the usual Carolina style of exaggeration; and the 576 buildings must include a large proportion of rickety old shells and negro shanties. Still, it is as evident now as it was from the first accounts, that the business and trading parts of the town, and a great part of its public edifices and churches, are in ashes. The number of the latter now given as being destroyed exceeds the number mentioned in the first reports; but not half the public buildings in the burnt district are enumerated in the dispatch. The list of two or three hundred sufferers alluded to by the telegraph must refer to the property owners alone; for there was a resident population of from seven to ten thousand whites, blacks and mongrels comprised within the burnt district. (In another dispatch, indeed, it is mentioned that thousands of families had evacuated their houses and filled the streets.) The telegrams we had on Saturday said that the fire had crossed Broad-street, and was sweeping southward; but our dispatches to-day make no mention of any ravages south of that street; so that it is likely that it was confined within the limits indicated in our diagram.

Charleston is built on a piece of land very much resembling that part of Manhattan Island on which this City is situated. There is a river on either side, as with us, and the land there as here begins with a narrow point looking out on the bay, and widening as you go up town. Immediately on the Battery there (as used to be the case here) are the residences of the opulent. From these to Broad-street are the houses of middle-class people, many of them wooden—with the sinks of iniquity and various trading, liquor and junketing shops on the east side, as with us—only here these are a little higher up. Broad-street, as its name implies, is a wide avenue, occupied in considerable part by the better class of stores, and by various banks, public buildings and residences. Then comes the wholesale and retail part proper of the city, with public edifices, churches and shanties interspersed, and beyond that is the outskirts—somewhat resembling the suburbs of Williamsburg. On the bay east of the burnt district, are the wharves and the offices of the cotton and rice factors, which the fire did not reach. From this brief description the reader will see exactly the nature and relative importance of the burnt part of the town. And by the aid of the diagram and the telegraphic dispatches we publish this morning, he can form some faint idea of the destruction that has overtaken the wretched Dity of Charleston. The leaders of the rebellion were themselves going to fire the town on the approach of the National forces; so the present destruction only forestalls their action.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French and English Ultimatums.

Rejection of the English Treaty by the Congress.

Mexico Disposed to Concede Nearly Every Point to France and England.

BITTER ANIMOSITY AGAINST SPAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Another Southern Commissioner in Prison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Nov. 29, 1861.

The anticipated coming of the triple expedition has induced the Government and Congress of Mexico to swerve from their position touching the questions upon which intervention is predicated—so far, at least, as France and England are concerned. On the 21st of November, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor ZAMACONNA and Sir CHARLES WYKE, the British Minister, put their names to a treaty embracing the *ultimatum* of the British Government in reference to the financial difficulties pending between the two countries. As this treaty reveals the secret purpose of England in making the war, and at the same time exhibits the readiness of that Power to abandon its allies by a secret convention at the last moment, I will here insert the entire text:

CONVENTION

Between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Mexico for the settlement of various questions now pending between the two Governments.

Desirous of putting an end to the present suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Legation and the Governments of Mexico by an arrangement renewing the cause of such suspension, and at the same time settling certain other questions in which the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Republic are mutually interested, they have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir CHARLES LENNOX WYKE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, Señor D. MANUEL MARIA DE ZAMACONA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The sum still remaining due to British subjects of the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca, as well as the $660,000 forcibly taken from the British Legation in the month of November last, shall be repaid to the lawful owners thereof by an assignment made for that purpose by the Mexican Government corresponding to ten per cent. of the import duties to be taken out of that portion of the additional duties commonly known under the denomination of *Mejoras Materiales.*

ARTICLE II.

The rate of interest due from the time when the money was taken to be paid on both these sums from the same fund shall be as follows, namely: six per cent. per annum on the $660,000, and twelve per cent. per annum on the remainder of the money due to British subjects from the money abstracted from the *conducta* at the Laguna Seca.

ARTICLE III.

All Treaties, Conventions and Agreements heretofore concluded between the two high contracting parties shall remain binding in their totality on both parties in all affecting the British and Mexican interest; and the Supreme Decrees of the 14th of October, 1850, and 23d of January, 1857, do likewise remain in full force and vigor in all that concerns the London bondholders.

ARTICLE IV.

Such sums of money owing to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time all payments were suspended by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid to the owners thereof, together with six per cent. interest thereon of the same fund as is set apart for the Legation and Laguna Seca Claims, when those shall have been liquidated.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing contained in this Convention shall in any way interfere with the stipulations of other agreements or conventions, by which the goods imported in French vessels are free from contributing to British assignments, until the French Convention shall have been wholly paid off, as well as the arrears due on other claims as arranged with Admiral PENAUD, have also been liquidated, when the quota belonging to the British Convention bondholders shall be augmented as agreed on by two per cent. additional.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Consular agents and agents of bondholders at the different ports of the Republic shall be entitled to exact the production of all Custom-house books and papers as may have reference to their clients' interest, and to call for ships' manifests, bills of lading, and all other documents which for the abovenamed purpose they may consider necessary to examine.

Every month a statement of the duties incurred and of the liquidation of the assignments due to the London bondholders and the Convention bondholders at each of the Custom-houses shall be delivered to the British Consul resident at the port, and in those places where there is no British Consul such statements shall be given to the agents of the respective funds, provided there be any such on the spot.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to insure with every certainty the fulfillment of the conditions contained in the preceding articles, the assignments made over to the British creditors shall henceforth be represented by certificates to be issued by the Ministry of Finance according to the regulations which shall be framed by said Ministry, and no importer will be permitted in future to pay the duties on his cargo without at the same time paying said assignments, which shall not be paid in cash or in any other form except in the said certificates, under the penalty of a second payment of double the amount, one-half in certificates and the other in cash, which latter half shall be given to the informer of the fraud.

The Minister of Finance shall deliver a sufficient quantity of said certificates to the representatives of both classes of bondholders in Mexico, who shall be required to keep enough of them on hand, both in this city and the port, to enable the importers to obtain them with the facility required.

For greater security these certificates must be signed by the representatives of the aforesaid bondholders, as well as by the aforesaid agents, and after liquidation, they shall be remitted by the collectors of the maritime and frontier Custom-house directly to the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of enabling the Government to take due note thereof in forming the account current of the respective debts.

ARTICLE VIII.

The assignments of ten per cent. of the duties attended to in Article I., for the purposes above specified, shall commence from the date of the signature of this Convention, and the assignments belonging to the London bondholders and to the Convention bondholders, secured to them by the Article III., shall begin from the first day of January, 1862.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood that the Mexican Government shall be free from the responsibility of a debtor to a creditor in so far as concerns any such sums as shall have been paid by them at the end of each month to the agents of the respective bondholders, whom a liquidation of the sums so paid and received is duly made out and signed by the authorities of the Custom-houses and agents of the ports.

ARTICLE X.

In settling with the other foreign creditors of the Republic, the difficulties to which the law of the 17th of July last has given rise, no advantage shall be accorded to them with regard to time as to which the payment of the assignments shall be renewed, nor as regards the control that they may have in the Custom-houses which shall not by the same be conceded to the British creditors.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within the space of six months.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Mexico this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861. C. LENNOX WYKE.

When submitted to Congress on the day of signature, the instrument was at once referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. LERDO DE TEJADA, ALDAITURRIAGA and M. Q. LAMA, and on the 22d it was reported back, with a recommendation that the ratification be denied. The grounds taken were manifold, but principally, that the proposed English interference in the Custom-houses would lead to future difficulties, and eventually involve political complications. The sums referred to in the treaty Congress was willing to pay, reserving only the principle of non-obligation for the acts and debts of MIRAMON and ZULOAGA. The vote in Congress stood 75 to 22. Upon the announcement of this, Mr. ZAMACONA wrote a strong and decided letter to the Press, denouncing the factious temper of Congress in withholding its ratification, and predicting the downfall of Mexican independence. At the same time, he resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs, which the President promptly placed in the hands of Senor JOSE GONZALES ECHEVERRIA.

Mr. WYKE, on the 24th, renewed his *ultimatum* in the following terms:

LEGATION OF H. B. M.,
MEXICO, Nov. 24, 1861.

SIR: The rejection by Congress on Friday evening, of the treaty of the 21st inst., makes it proper to say that a period has thus been placed to the means of conciliation, by which, after incessant labors and sacrifices, I had hoped to remove the serious difficulties which exist between the two countries.

With this conviction, I have no choice but to submit at once to your Excellency the ultimatum of her Majesty's Government, demanding the acceptance of the following conditions, to wit:

1. The immediate abrogation of the law of July 17, ultimo.

2. That in the ports of the Republic there shall be established Commissioners named by Her Majesty's Government, with the object of applying to the Powers who have conventions with Mexico, the assignments which belong to each, to be paid from the receipts of the foreign customs; embracing the sums to be paid to the British Government, the amount of the plundered conducta, and the silver abstracted from the Legation in November last.

3. That the Commissioners shall be authorized to reduce by one-half or in a smaller ratio, according to circumstances, the duties now collected under the existing tariff.

If these conditions are not complied with, I shall be under the necessity of leaving the Republic, with all the members of my legation, and of holding the Government of Mexico responsible for all the consequences which may ensue.

I have the honor, &c.,
C. LENNOX WYKE.

In consequence of this summary document, negotiations, I understand, have been renewed, but I have reason to believe the French and English demands as to the administration of the revenues will not be conceded to the fullest extent.

The evidence of a desire to conciliate is convincing—for the President has already issued his decree reducing the tariff; and last night, at 1 o'clock, *Congress passed an act repealing the law of July* 17, upon which the financial portion of the threatened intervention hinges. The only point, therefore, on which the wishes of England and France have not been met, so far as financial matters are concerned, is that of the ports. I am fearful that, unless the exactions of the British Minister in regard to the Custom-houses be seriously modified, the treaty will, after all, be defeated. The Mexicans regard concession on that point as a surrender of their independence, and declare they will never yield an atom.

The *ultimatum* of the French Minister embraced the following points:

1. Immediate repeal of the law of July 17.

2. The appointment of French Commissioners at Vera Cruz and Tampico, who shall superintend the payments to be made on account of diplomatic conventions.

3. The payment into the hands of the French Minister of sums the restitution of which may be due.

4. Authority to be given the above-named Commissioners to lower the duties 50 per cent., or less, as they may deem proper.

5. Ample satisfaction to be made for insults alleged to have been offered M. DE SALIGNY at a squabble which occurred during an evening festival in the streets last Summer.

The first four points the Mexican Government stood ready to concede, varying only the phraseology. But this variation the Minister of France refused to accept, and even declined to open negotiation unless his private grievance be redressed. As the legal investigation into the alleged grievance at the time showed that in the *mêlée* where the ambassadorial dignity was impaired, the Minister had been not only the suffering but a grossly offending party, it is not probable his views will be met. Indeed, it is well understood here that he is under instructions to render conciliation impracticable.

So far as Spain is concerned, there is not the slightest disposition to concede an iota. The Mexicans are eager to fight, and count confidently upon the United States aiding them. Gen. URAGA has been placed in command of the Department of the East. He is on the eve of marching, at the head of 3,000 men, to Jalapa.

There is much patriotism expressed here and throughout the country, yet those of the Church Party would willingly see their land trodden by a foreign despot's heel; but their day has passed here—the Church can never rule again.

It is stated that a portion of the army for the defence of the country will be intrusted to Gen. ORTEGA. Gen. TAPIA has been commissioned to look after the national defences in the neighborhood of Tampico.

A rumor that Gen. MEJIA, the reactionary leader, has offered to aid in fighting the Spaniards is current, but unconfirmed.

Mr. ZAMACONA has been arrested, because of the letter referred to above, and will be tried upon a charge of treason, for discouraging his countrymen from fighting for their independence.

The repeal of the law of July 17 is a great step. It involves the following provisions:

1. Repeal of all of the laws affecting foreign Conventions, and the debt contracted in London.

2. The placing of the assignations, on account of these Conventions and this debt, in immediate course of payment again.

3. Provision for the payment of the sums that should have been paid over during the time of suspension.

This covers all the ground sought by either England or France.

Mr. CORWIN's position here is such as was never enjoyed by any other United States Minister. His zeal to preserve peace and keep the Government in the right path, brings forth grateful praise from all quarters. His labors have caused a severe indisposition, but he is now a great deal improved. The feeling of all the people here is with the North, except those of the bigoted Church Party, who want the South to overrun Mexico.

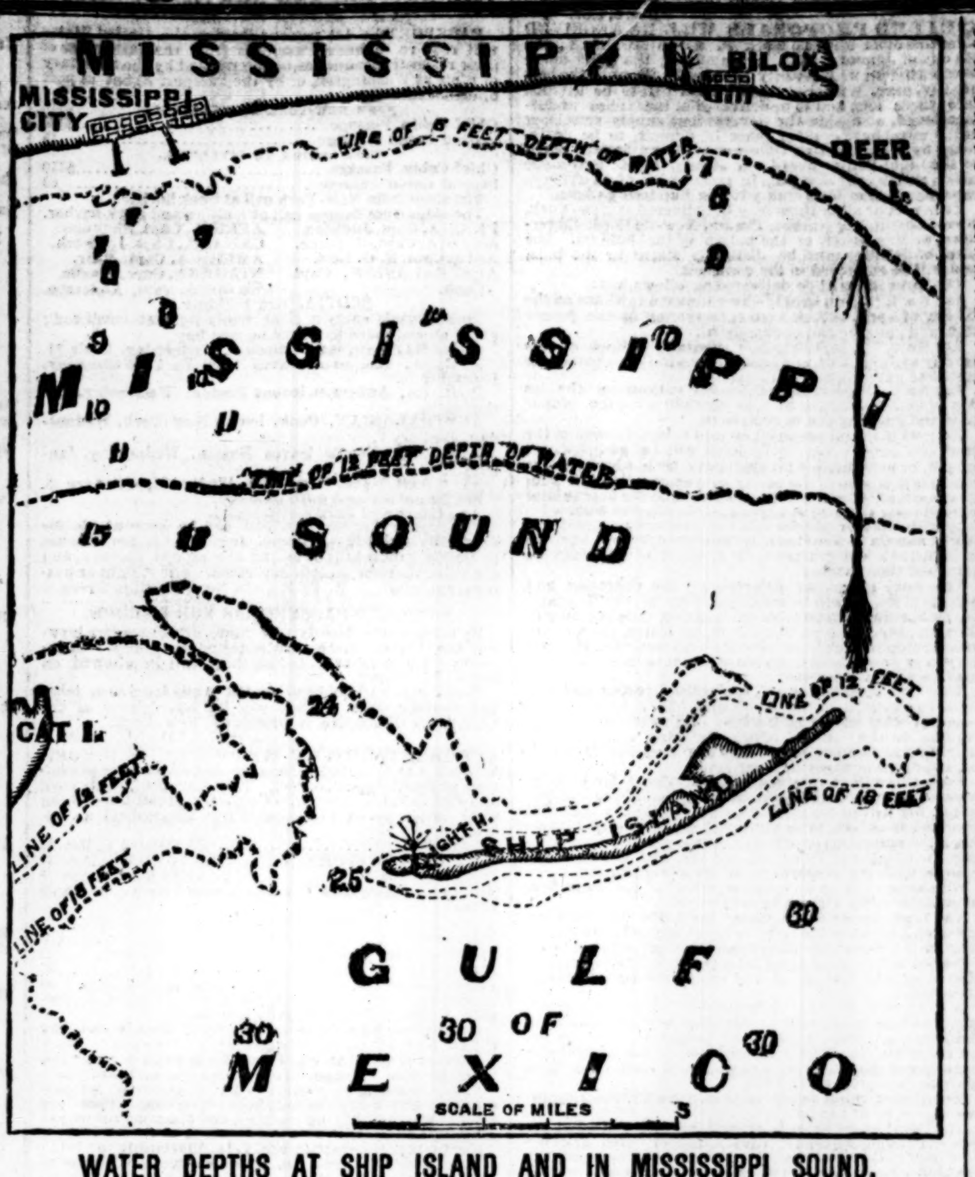
All sorts of rumors have been started in regard to the expedition from the North. It was said to have made a descent upon Cuba and Santo Domingo; and then, to counteract that, the Church Party published another story, that the expedition had been entirely lost off Hatteras, and that two grand battles had been fought in front of Washington City, and the South had been victorious, with great loss to the Northern troops.

Col. JOHN J. PICKETT you will remember as the person who, intrusted by the Navy Department with dispatches for Commodore PRENDERGAST, delivered them to the rebel Government at Montgomery. As a reward for this service, PICKETT, an old fillibuster and professional bully, blackleg and ruffian, was sent out to Mexico, in the character of an Agent of the Confederate States. This character has never been conceded to him by the JUAREZ Cabinet, but he has continued to hang about the city, and indulge in unlimited insolence and swagger, until an incident occurred which has abridged his liberty not only of speech, but of person. On the evening of the 30th ult., PICKETT, accompanied by three friends, went to the office of Mr. JOHN A. BENNET, and demanded to know if Mr. B. had stated that a rumor of the capture of Washington by the rebels, had been started by the rebel agent. Mr. BENNET replied in the negative. PICKETT, turning to his friend Dr. BILLINGS, inquired, "Did you not tell me he said so?" and before BILLINGS could reply, added: "It don't matter whether he said it or not. Take that, you damned lying Yankee ——," and he fell upon Mr. BENNET, and struck him repeatedly and continuously before his victim could recover his presence of mind to defend himself. Upon his producing his weapon, the cowardly party retreated. The injuries of Mr. BENNET were extremely severe, and he is still suffering acutely from a wound in his right hand.

Legal proceedings were at once instituted against the assailant. PICKETT endeavored to shield himself under his diplomatic character, but the Government declines to accept that view of the matter, and he has been put in confinement.

The following is from the *Extraordinary*, of yesterday, and has caused a great deal of ridicule and mirth throughout the city. The editor of the *Mexican Extraordinary*, when our sad war first broke out, was all for the North, and "the Southern rebellion would make New-York the great entreport and mart of the world." However King Cotton or some other power suddenly changed him over, and he is now terribly rebellious, even to feeling ill-will toward those who differ with him in the opinion of the justice of Southern rights to rebel against the best Government in the world. The extract is one of the proofs of his ire towards the North.

"The relations with the Southern Confederacy have been brought to an abrupt conclusion by the imprisonment of Col. PICKETT, the representative of that country. This act of national discourtesy may be considered new grounds for trouble for Mexico. The persecution of Col. PICKETT has been fomented, we believe, by unscrupulous enemies, who are creating a storm that, now no larger than a hand on the horizon, may ere long surge into a devastating tornado."



WATER DEPTHS AT SHIP ISLAND AND IN MISSISSIPPI SOUND.

In addition to the large map of Ship Island and its surroundings, which we published yesterday, we give herewith another diagram, exhibiting the depth of water in the vicinity of the Island, and between the Island and the mainland—showing what an admirable water-way for inland navigation the rebels here possessed, and how admirably we close it up by the possession of this narrow strip of land. From the Island to Mississippi City on the main is a distance of ten miles; and it is along this passage that the rebel steamers between New-Orleans, Mobile and other points have been plying. It was impossible for our heavy blockaders to pursue them through these intricate and often shallow windings; and consequently the coastwise traffic along here has been kept up with the greatest impunity. By the aid of our batteries and rifled cannon on Ship Island, and a few well-armed light-draft gunboats cruising in Mississippi Sound, it will be impossible for even a rebel cockleshell to sail now almost anywhere on the Gulf coast.

That part of the State of Mississippi opposite to the Island is one of the densest slave districts in the South, the ratio of negroes being almost equal to what it is on that African portion of South Carolina where our troops are now encamped. It is a rich cotton-producing section, inhabited like the sea-coast of South Carolina, by aristocratic planters, owning large plantations and hundreds of slaves. Biloxi City, Mississippi City and the other hamlets on the shore, are like Beaufort, the sea-side Summer haunts of the planters. It is quite likely that these people are as much frightened now as the Beauforters were when we took Hilton Head; and they have probably all fled somewhere or other. If they get hold of Gen. PHELPS' remarkable proclamation, it will certainly be likely to make them either flee or fight.

Ship Island itself and the neighboring Islands, Cat, Horn, Deer, &c., are mostly but barren, sandy strips. On the northeastern end of Ship Island there are some brushwood and stunted trees, but the western end, where our troops are located, is sandy and desolate. It will, nevertheless, subserve the purposes we have mentioned, and be a good naval station for us while the war lasts. *It is only sixty miles from New-Orleans.*

REPORTED FIGHT AT NEW-ORLEANS

Four Rebel Regiments and Three Gunboats Sent Down from Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Four regiments of infantry and three gunboats have been sent from Columbus to New-Orleans, where a battle was being fought, and the city threatened with demolition by our forces. The inhabitants were fleeing from the city.

GEN. MEAGHER'S BRIGADE.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The midnight line from New-York last night brought on a number of companies attached to Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER's Brigade. While at the Trenton dépôt a number of the privates got out to fill their canteens. In the meantime the train started, and there was a rush to get on board the cars again.

MARTIN COLLINS, of Company D, Fourth Regiment, fell between the cars and had both his legs crushed so that both had to be amputated.

MICHAEL O'NEIL, of Company E, Fourth Regiment, was badly jammed and internally injured.

Both the unfortunate men were left here.

Two others were slightly hurt, but were taken on.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Dec. 17—P. M.

COLLINS, whose legs were amputated, has just died. The operation was performed at 2 o'clock this morning, and the poor fellow died at 10½ o'clock.

An Editor Married.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. JAMES S. CHAMBERS, one of the owners and editors of the *Evening Bulletin*, and Navy Agent for the port of Philadelphia, was married, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to the beautiful Miss GASKINS, daughter of JAMES R. GASKINS, Esq. The courts, the bar, the navy, the army and the Press were fully represented. The groom and bride leave for New-York on their wedding-tour, at 4 P. M. They will make their home at the Fifth-avenue Hotel while in New-York.

THE CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Transit of the Eleventh Regiment—Breakfast at the Astor House.

Speeches by Gov. Buckingham, Gen. Wetmore, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Coddington, and others.

Flag Presentation in the Park—Procession and Departure of the Force.

The Eleventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, which has been quartered for several weeks past at Camp Lincoln, near West Hartford, in that State, arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steamer *City of Hartford*. As the troops landed, their officers were met by a Committee of the Sons of Connecticut, and formally notified of the hospitalities awaiting them. A number of gentlemen, wearing badges of the same organization, were in attendance at Pier No. 3, and as the regiment fell into marching order, led the line to Broadway, preceded by sixteen performers of DODWORTH's Band.

The concourse of spectators along the whole route to the Park was very large and demonstrative, and aided by the brilliant sunshine, the military display, as the men filed past the City Hall and into the Barracks inclosure, was striking.

At 10 o'clock the rank and file were released from musket and knapsack and regaled with a substantial repast in the Barracks. The regiment numbers 940 men, including a drum corps of 20 pieces, and is officered by men nearly all of whom have seen service, some of them in the present civil war. The ranks comprise farmers, mechanics and laboring men in large numbers, with a sprinkling of most of the professions, and the majority of all are quite young, or not beyond the very prime of life, although a full third of the whole consists of married men.

Hartford has furnished a large quota of the force, while Company A was almost exclusively enlisted at Danbury and is composed of hatters from that place. Company C is entirely made up of German workingmen from New-Haven. Other companies are from Windham County, and the agricultural portions of the State; the Germans, many of whom have seen military service abroad, being the only foreigners in the regiment.

Uniforms of dark blue, in the rifleman style, facings of the same color, with heavy black leather leggings, reaching nearly to the knee, and confining the pantaloon at that point, were worn by several companies. Other dispensed with the leggings, and wore green facings. All but the flank companies A and B were armed with improved Springfield Minié muskets, the former carrying breech-loading Sharpe's rifles, with sabre bayonets.

The following list of officers compares accurately, as to names, with the regimental roster:

Col. F. H. C. KINGSBURY, formerly Major of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, under Maj. TERRY, and a native of Windham County. He studied at West Point. He is a man of middle age, and apparent decision and vigor, while physically robust.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES MATTHEWSON has served more than one term in the Connecticut State Senate.

Maj. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN is from Hartford. He was formerly Captain of Company I, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and, though quite a young soldier, has received his present rank by promotion.

Adjt. JAMES E. LEWIS was lately connected with the Second Regiment from his State, and participated in the affair at Stone Bridge, on the way to Manassas, with the "three months' men" there engaged.

The other officers are: Quartermaster, H. W. RICHMOND; Surgeon, JAMES B. WHITCOMB; Assistant-Surgeon, CHARLES ROGERS; Chaplain, Rev. GEO. SOULE. Sergt.-Major, E. P. Mathewson; Quartermaster-Sergt., —— Davis; Commissary-Sergt., Joseph Sumner; Hospital Steward, James A. Bigelow; Drum-major, Jas. F. Ruder. Co. A—Capt., G. M. Southmayd; 1st Lieut., A. G. Bailey; 2d Lieut., Chas. H. White. Co. B—Capt., T. J. Johnson; 1st Lieut., Wm. Horton; 2d Lieut., J. H. Converse. Co, C—Capt., Wm. Maegling; 1st Lieut., A. Dietrich; 2d Lieut., F. Schlachter. Co. D—Capt., E. R. Lee; 1st Lieut., C. R. Hosford; 2d Lieut., H. T. Marshall. Co. E—Capt., J. H. Dewill; 1st Lieut., J. M. Pierpont; 2d Lieut., S. C. Barnum. Co. F—Capt., Wm. Clapp; 1st Lieut., J. Kies; 2d Lieut., J. Randall. Co. G—Capt., Wm. Hyde; 1st Lieut., J. Sprague; 2d Lieut., M. P. Bray. Co. H—Capt., A. E. Daniels; 1st Lieut., J. H. Norris; 2d Lieut., Geo. W. Warner. Co. I—Capt., D. Griswold; 1st Lieut., P. C. Cummings; 2d Lieut., Wm. H. Sackett. Co. K—Capt., R. C. S. Davison; 1st Lieut., J. A. Shipman; 2d Lieut., Wm. A. Royce.

THE BREAKFAST.

While the men were chorusing "Glory Hallelujah," as their favorite singers wound up the entertainment in the barracks with the famous "John Brown's Hymn," the officers were conducted to the spacious dining-hall of the Astor House, where a handsome entertainment awaited them.

The Sons of Connecticut accompanied by a large delegation of ladies from the same State, having entered the room in procession, preceded by the Dodworth Band playing a triumphal march, CHARLES GOULD, Esq., of the Committee, took the Chair, with Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM and several gentlemen of his Staff on his right, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on his left, and Gen. P. M. Wetmore, of the Union Defence Committee; Brig.-Gen Tyler, C. V.; Judge R. H. McCurdy, Hon. Jas. H. Trumbull, Secretary of State of Connecticut; Adjt.-Gen. Williams, and other guests of note, occupying seats on either hand. Many States were represented, and literature and the arts were not forgotten.

After a reasonable space of time had elapsed in the discussion of the good things of the larder, the Chairman briefly and appropriately announced Gov. BUCKINGHAM to the company, all of whom rose to greet their distinguished visitor with hearty and prolonged cheering.

REMARKS OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM tastefully acknowledged the honor, and proceeded to state that Connecticut had, when the President called for but one regiment of her volunteers in his first requisition, responded with no less than five in the space of as many weeks, making in all 4,000 men. Three of these were accepted for three months, one volunteered immediately for the whole war, and one had been disbanded and distributed. Under the call made after the battle of July 21, she has from time to time sent on other regiments, and has now enrolled thirteen regiments of infantry, besides a squadron of cavalry sent on, a battalion also of cavalry amounting to four companies in rendezvous and a battery of artillery. When the war broke out Connecticut possessed but two or three thousand stand of the old-style muskets. She had now 10,000 of the improved Springfield pattern made within her own borders, beside the quantities of rifles elsewhere purchased. Her Legislature, immediately on the first National requisition, had appropriated $2,000,000 for war purposes, and at the October session had given $2,000,000 more for the armament and equipment of any other number of troops the Government might need, imposing thereto no limit. With a narrative of good works highly creditable to Connecticut and her authorities, and most ardent professions of attachment to the cause and destiny of the Union, the Governor concluded an address which was continually applauded.

REMARKS OF GEN. WETMORE.

Gen. WETMORE followed in a pithy speech, advocating the war, and contrasting the activity of New-York, the State of his residence, with that of Connecticut, his native State. The former, eight and half times the larger, had sent 107 regiments to the war—Connecticut had furnished 14; and on a comparison of the exact figures, it would be seen that, with the same population, Connecticut would have sent 119 regiments, or 12 more than New-York. With a high compliment to the First Connecticut Regiment, and a tribute to the fair ones of the State, the General terminated his remarks with the sentiment, "To Connecticut—her soil, her name and fame—made dear to us all by the worth and beauty of her daughters and the valor of her sons."

Col. KINGSBURY and Lieut.-Col. MATTHEWSON, in a sentence for each, replied to complimentary mention; Col. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, responded, on behalf of a delegation from that State, and Mr. CODDINGTON, in an able and most amusing speech of some length, took up the word for New-York. If the State of Connecticut, he said, had furnished $4,000,000 for the war, one street in the City of New-York had provided $50,000,000. His picture of secession was extremely graphic, and elicited shouts of laughter.

REMARKS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, as a son of Connecticut, extolled her history past, and her patriotism of to-way, Gunner's Mate: George Bell, Coxswain; John L. Emerson, (died,) Coxswain; Hugh McGregor, sea; Frank Baker, sea; Henry Garcia, (killed,) sea.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. JONETT is now up from his bed, and the wounded are doing well.

LIEUT. JONETT'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 14, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 7th inst., I took the first and second launches, and at 11:40 P. M. that day proceeded into the harbor, intending, if we could pass the armed schooner guarding the channel and the Bolivar and Point Forts, to try to surprise and burn the man-of-war steamer *General Rusk*, lying under Pelican Island Fort.

We succeeded in passing the schooner and two forts, but in attempting to avoid the sentinels on Pelican Fort we grounded on Bolivar Spit. At this juncture we were discovered. Deeming it imprudent, after discovery, to encounter so large a vessel and so heavily armed and manned, I determined to abandon that portion of the expedition. As had been my intention, in returning we boarded and, after a sharp conflict, captured the armed schooner *Royal Yacht*. We took a few stand of arms, thirteen prisoners and her colors. As our pilot was shot down, and the schooner had received a shell between wind and water, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to bring her out; we therefore burned her, after spiking her gun, a light 32-pounder. After this we returned to the ship. I regret to state that one man was killed, two officers and six men wounded, one of whom has since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES E. JONETT,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

To Capt. HENRY EAGLE, commanding United States frigate *Santee*.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ORDERS TO LIEUT. JONETT.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON BAR, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Having volunteered for this expedition, you will take the first and second launches, and make all necessary preparations to proceed to-night towards the harbor, and capture the armed schooner which appears off this harbor nightly, apparently watching for an opportunity to escape.

Should you succeed in capturing her, you will use your discretion in regard to making an attempt on the steamer *Gen. Rusk*. She is lying at a wharf near Pelican Island. If any alarm be given during the attempt to capture the schooner, you will return immediately. You can either destroy the schooner, or bring her to the ship; you will exercise your own judgment in regard to this.

I am, respectfully, yours,
(Signed) HENRY EAGLE, Captain.

Lieut. JAMES E. JONETT, U. S. N., to command the expedition; Lieut. JOHN G. MITCHELL, U. S. N., to take charge of the second launch.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN CHASSEURS (NINETIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

This regiment, Col. MORGAN, which has been encamped at East New-York for some time past, left its quarters yesterday and proceeded to Governor's Island, where it will remain till its departure for the seat of war. At the City Hall, Brooklyn, a stand of colors was presented to the regiment by Gen. COOKE on behalf of the Mayor and Common Council. After the presentation, the regiment crossed the Fulton Ferry, marched up Broadway, and paraded through several of our principal streets. The regiment is uniformed, armed and equipped. Only two companies have, however, the Enfield rifle, the remainder being supplied with the old flint-lock musket, altered to the percussion cap, a weapon that is almost worse than useless.

MORALS IN THE ARMY.

A large and deeply interesting meeting was held last Sabbath evening, in the Fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. PORTER's,) Williamsburgh, under the auspices of the American Tract Society with special reference to furnishing the troops with interesting religious truth. A statement was made by one of the Secretaries, showing that the Society had expended $10,000 in supplying the army and navy with their valuable publications since the commencement of the war. Many facts were given illustrating their usefulness, and the eagerness with which they were received by the soldiers, and the Society's need of means to prosecute their work. Addresses were delivered by Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of New-York; Rev. Mr. WELLES, and Rev. Dr. McLANE. The speakers all spoke in the most emphatic terms of the value of this work.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—KNOX's rule at his popular Hat establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is, first come first served, so that it will be necessary for those who design purchasing a new and stylish Hat for the Holiday season, to leave their order without delay. Hats for gentlemen, Caps for children, and fancy Furs of every variety for the ladies, are the present attractions at KNOX's.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them.

[Advertisement.]

Persons wishing to purchase watches and musical boxes, of all prices and styles, for Holiday Presents, will please take notice that I offer now my whole stock at retail. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Great Republic, from Port Royal—W. H. Cohen, U. S. Agent, and 13 laborers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises.... 6 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 09 | Gov. Island. 8 58 | Hell Gate.... 10 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.... TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; John Hill, Chadwick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kate Dyer, Hilton, London, J. H. Delano & Co.; Rados, Vaughan, Antwerp, Holemboe & Co.

Barks Emilie, (Pruss.,) Schroeder, Cook, Wm. Salem & Co.; Montezuma, Hannan, Barbados, T. T. Dwight.

Schooner T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Connecticut, Maxwell Woodhull, commanding, from the blockading squadron. Made the passage from Fortress Monroe to this port in 19 hours.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Philadelphia, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Monterey, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Carver, [illegible] Oct. 27, in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. [illegible] weather up to Hatteras. Have been 10 ds. [illegible] point, with heavy westerly gales; split sails, &c. [illegible] lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] W., was boarded by ship [illegible] papers examined, and found correct. Dec. 5, lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible], saw a ship on the weather quarter; she immediately fired a shot, and then boarded us. She proved to be the U. S. ship Morning Light, on a cruise.

Ship Great Republic, Limeburner, Port Royal Dec. 6, in ballast to A. A. Low & Bros. The first 5 ds. out had light N. E. winds, since then strong N. E. and northerly winds. 16th inst., James Allison, late head waiter on the steamer Roanoke, died.

Ship Juliet Trundy, (of Rockland,) Gould, London 38 ds., in ballast, to R. W. Trundy. Experienced heavy weather during the passage.

Ship Greenock, (Br., of Greenock,) Coulter, Demerara 22 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Minona, (Swed.,) Rydin, Dublin 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Nov. 28, lat. 33, lon. [illegible], was boarded by U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp, and a mail put on board.

Bark Liberty, Avery, Messina Oct. 27, with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Has experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cook, Waterford 34 ds., in ballast, to Edmiston Bros. Had heavy weather during the passage.

Brig D. O. Castner, (of Waldoboro,) Hastings, Havana 17 ds., in ballast to Yates & Porterfield. 10th inst., off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. transport Ericsson, in co. with a gunboat. 15th inst., off Fire Island, was in co. with brig Ocean Spray, from Key West for New-York.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Whitney, Santa Cruz 16 ds., in ballast, to T. Towner & Son, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mathilde, (Dan.,) Peterson, Limerick 44 ds., in ballast, to order. Has experienced very bad weather.

Brig Elpis, (Br., of Sunderland,) Robbins, Cork 46 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, Leighton, Cherryfield 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Gen. Pierce, Welden, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Richard Ellis.

Brig Standard, (Br., of Windsor,) Card, Baltimore 6 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Lydia Stover, Getchkill, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Phantom, (Br.,) McCormick, Antigua, via Beaufort, S. C., 10th inst., with sugar and molasses to G. & J. Knox & Co. Dec. 8, Cape Lookout bearing N. W. by N. 16 miles, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Mount Vernon. Dec. 9, about same place, "while becalmed," was boarded by U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, whose officer examined the papers, and upon ascertaining that she had been previously boarded by the Mount Vernon, whose officer had certified the papers as all right, left, but at 7 P. M. returned, and towed her into Beaufort, S. C., where she was detained about 12 hours, and was then allowed to proceed.

Schr. Volant, (of Bangor,) Dodge, St. Thomas 20 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. West Wind, Bernard, Baltimore 6 ds., wood.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Baltimore 6 ds., wood.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. S. W.

Below.

Ship Shooting Star, Tierney, Liverpool Nov. 13. Put into the Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Arcbard, (foreign.)

Also, one bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Dec. 16—Br. ship Star of Acadia, Liverpool. Br. schrs Time, Nassau, N. P.; A. W. McLellan, Laguayra.

Dec. 17—U. S. steam transport Vanderbilt, for Port Royal.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Arr. ships J. L. Dimmick, and Castilian, from New-York; bark Vista Franco, Palermo.

Spoken, &c.

Monticello—U. S. gunboat, Dec. 6, 30 miles S. of Hatteras, all well.

Oak—bark, bound to Boston, Dec. 15, off Barnegat.

Robert Mowe—brig, from New-York, exchanged signals with, Dec. 4, lat. 23, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Dec. 3, brig Renshaw, for New-York in 4 ds.

PANAMA, Dec. 5.—The only arrival from the South Pacific, since the sailing of the last steamer, is the steamer Anne, from Guayaquil and the south coast of New-Granada.

Annexed is a list of the vessels in the Central American ports: Bark Lord Nelson, at St. Jose; barks Julietta and Florobante, and brig J. R. Pritchard, at La Union; brigs Annie Powell and Domingo, at Realejo.

The U. S. ships Lancaster, Wyoming and Cyane are still here, the former two expecting to leave.

The Br. ship-of-war Tartar is also in port.

The Saranac remains for the present on the Coast of Africa. The Bainbridge is the only vessel-of-war at Aspinwall. Ship Masonic, (Br.,) from Europe, arr. at Aspinwall Nov. 26. Was detained on the passage by calms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH JEWELRY,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, by order of Assignee, a large assortment of elegant jewelry, suitable for ladies' and gents' wear, viz.: Brooches, bracelets, ear-rings, chatelaine guard and vest chains, scarf pins, studs, sleeve buttons, finger rings, lockets, &c. Also a large assortment of ladies' and gents' fine gold and silver watches, by the best makers. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT AUCTION.
DANIEL E. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of rich fancy goods, viz.: superb bronzes, clocks, vases, mantel ornaments, jewel and glove boxes, papier-mache and rose du bois desks, work-boxes, Parian and Bisquet figures, &c., together with a great variety of other beautiful articles. Catalogues now ready.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, cutlery, china, silver and glass ware, paintings, ornaments, carpeting, bedding, &c. Also large assortment basement and kitchen furniture.

LECTURE, BY STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., on "THE POWER OF AN IDEA," before the
NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,
At the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on
THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
The friends of education generally are invited to be present. Cards of admission can be obtained (gratis) at the Hall of the Board of Education.
SAM'L M. PERKINS, President.
J. H. FANNING, Ch'n of Exec. Com.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Gentlemen can learn to play by note in twelve lessons, at No. 288 Bowery (near Houston-st.) Apply THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; also, SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Free for all. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, &c., &c. $10 per quarter.
L. A. BENJAMIN.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, for holiday gifts, at $13, worth $30. Mink Fur Bonnets, children's Hats, black velvet Bonnets, Feathers and Ribbons.
L. BINNS' Millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 581 Broadway—581—up stairs.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—BROWER'S PATent water-proof composition is warranted to make boots and shoes impervious to water, and last as long again. It should be used at all seasons, as it saves half of your shoe money. For sale everywhere.
A. BROWER, No. 4 Reade-st.

HORSES WANTED—SEVERAL SUPERIOR saddle horses, by Mr. DISBROW, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., who has reopened the Riding Academy. Private horses kept by the month at $20, including the use of the Ring.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A place, by a girl of 16 years, to take care of children. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]-st., in the rear.